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Abu Dhabi ....6.00 Dirh Algeria ....4.00 Din. Arabia ....13 S. Bahrain ....0.550 Din Belgium ....26 B.Fr. Canada ....C.$ 0.95 Cyprus ....300 Mils Denmark ....4.25 D.Kr. Dubai ....6.00 Dirh. Egypt ....75 P. Eire ....30 P. Finland ....3.50 F.M. France ....3.50 F. Germany ....1.80 D.M. Great Britain ....25 P. Greece ....30 Drs. India ....Rs. 10 Iran ....125 Rials Israel ....LC38.00 Italy ....600 Lire Kenya ....Shs. 13.00 Kuwait ....400 Fils Lebanon ....£3.00 Libya ....L.Din. 0.25 Luxembourg ....26 L.Fr. Madeira ....32.5 Esc. Malta ....22 Cents Morocco ....3.50 Dr. Netherlands ..1.90 Fior. Nigeria ....70 K. Norway ....3.75 N.Kr. Oman ....0.600 Rials Portugal ....30 Esc. Qatar ....5.50 Rials Saudi Arabia ..5.00 Rials Spain ....60 Ptas. Sweden ....3.50 S.Kr. Switzerland ....1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia ....3.75 Dm Turkey ....T.L. 37.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) ....$0.50 Yugoslavia ....22 D.

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain. (41-45). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy, possible sleet. (34-41). CHANNEL: Stormy. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. (37-59). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 2-10 (36-50). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 1-9 (34-48).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

...rench Aides Predict ...eeper Afghan Crisis

...der Stance Seen Toward Moscow

By Joseph Fitchett

...s, March 17 (IHT) — ...ing stepped-up Soviet mili... in Afghanistan in the ...months, French officials today that West European ...ments will harden their atti... toward Moscow.

...forecast of a worsening ...est crisis was made by senior ...officials, who did not want ...identified, and it reflects the ...ni...failure of French diplo... efforts to obtain signs of ...ge in the Soviet position on ...ghan...

...ce is the only Western na... that has pursued a dialogue ...Moscow since the intervention ...ghanistan in December, but a ...ading French mission to ...w two weeks ago reportedly ...the Soviet leadership un... ...

...le unwilling to join the Unit... ...ates in imposing economic ...ons, France appears ready to ...its political contacts with the ...Union. This pessimism — ...*impairs the chances of Euro-* ...participation in the Moscow ...ics of the Madrid conference ...ember to review the Helsinki ...s, — is shared by West Ger... a French presidential aide

Giscard, Schmidt Meet

...sident Valery Giscard d'Esta... France and Chancellor Hel...hmidt of West Germany met ...mburg last night for talks. ...two leaders, in trying to ...a cautious European public ...se to recent Soviet actions, ...hoped that the crisis would be ...ed without injuring detente in ...pe. Britain has adopted a ...re closely aligned with the ...ed States.

...increasing pessimism within ...rench government has crystal... after Western intelligence re... ...s that the Soviet Union ...rted a major offensive in Af... ...an aimed at crushing the ...n nationalists."

...its escalation is bound to in... ...igger military operations and ...se a dramatic exodus of refu... ...perhaps with parallels to Cam... ...a senior French diplomat ...

...will cause a renewed outcry in ...n nations and in the Third ...particularly the Moslem ...es. Governments will have to ...olitically," he added.

Soviet military campaign ap... pears bound to last at least into summer, an official said, and would thereby dash any remaining European hopes of an early resolution of the crisis.

The first diplomatic casualty has been the European suggestion of a neutral Afghanistan as a face-saving formula for Moscow to cover the withdrawal of its troops. Britain sought international backing for the idea, but French officials say that Soviet officials have shown no serious interest in it.

Emphasizing the French mood of frustation, several officials in Paris indicated that West European countries are unlikely to participate in the Moscow Olympics. "I have negative feelings about the chances of French athletes getting there," a senior diplomat said.

For the first time, officials here voiced concerned about the political survival of other planned East-West ventures in which France has a stake. "We're starting to question the value of holding the Madrid conference now on European detente," a senior French diplomat said.

A presidential aide added: "We have decided that there is no point in further high-level diplomatic meetings until the Soviet Union first shows that it is ready to budge on the Afghan issue."

Nears U.S. Views

The French government's reassessment would bring European policies closer to the U.S. views, but not to U.S. tactics. For example, on the Madrid conference, some U.S. officials advocate attending the meeting because it provides a forum to criticize Soviet violations of detente. But France is hesitating, mainly because it wants to avoid a disastrous meeting that would compromise the entire post-Helsinki process of improving detente in Europe, an official said.

While the Carter administration is calling for a united Western front against the Soviet Union, French officials said that Third World condemnation of Soviet actions in Afghanistan is the form of pressure on Moscow that is likely to be most effective in the long run.

An official cited Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's call for Palestinian self-determination, which was warmly received in Arab countries, as an example of how French diplomacy seeks to prevent Third World countries from becoming dependent on the Soviet Union.

...rd Decision Not to Run ...en as Boost for Reagan

By Hedrick Smith

...SHINGTON, March 17 ... — Many leading Republi... reckoned yesterday that Ger...rd's decision not to run for ...ent of the United States had ...Ronald Reagan a large and ...s insurmountable boost ...the Republican nomination. ...agan is far ahead and I don't ...forces that will stop him," ...d Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of ...see, who quit the race 12 ...go. "It seems ludicrous to say

...sident Carter is expected ...n today's Democratic pri... in Illinois, while a close ...is seen on the Republican ...between Ronald Reagan ...John Anderson. Page 3.

...nination is locked up at this ...But barring an upset, it ...be very difficult for anybody ...Reagan."

...George Bush and Rep. John ...son of Illinois claimed that ...ord's decision to skip the race ...ped them by freeing moder... ...Republicans who had been wait... ...see what the former president ...do before committing them... ...to another camp.

...w neutral Republicans sug... that victories by Rep. Ander... Illinois tomorrow and in ...ecticut and Wisconsin, or vic... by Mr. Bush in Connecticut ...ennsylvania could conceiva... ...ve a shock effect or that Mr. ...n might make mistakes and ...s lead.

...the consensus among influen... ...Republicans was that such de... ...ents were very unlikely to ...Mr. Reagan's base of support ...at the former California gov... ...eemed destined to reach the ...lican convention in July with ...onderance of delegates, based ...e lead he now has and his ...prospects in such major ...as Ohio, Texas and Califor...

...Ohio, Robert Hughes of ...land, the Cuyahoga County ...lican leader who has been ...ng for Mr. Ford, remarked: ...ver. Ford was the only guy ...shot at stopping Reagan."

...Texas, Ray Barnhart, the state ...lican chairman, called Mr. ...n a solid favorite to repeat his 1976 sweep of that important state and said that Mr. Ford's decision meant "a stronger vote for Reagan — he'll do exceedingly well and be the nominee."

In Illinois, Donald Adams, the state party chairman, said that Mr. Reagan was "the heavy, odds-on favorite to be our nominee" but cautioned that because of the volatility of voter sentiment this year, "I don't see it locked up."

Some of Mr. Ford's inner circle, who talked with him at his home in Rancho Mirage, Calif., shortly before he made his announcement Saturday afternoon, reported that he had been given a very pessimistic appraisal of his chances of defeating Mr. Reagan.

The most probable outcome presented, said one close Ford associate, was that Mr. Reagan would win 1,190 Republican delegates, close to 400 more than Mr. Ford, and nearly 200 more than the majority needed for nomination. This assumed Mr. Reagan's winning all 168 of California's delegates.



Associated Press

Members of an Israeli youth movement linked with the ruling political party gather outside the French Cultural Center in Tel Aviv on Monday to protest the recent French statement of support for Palestinian self-determination. Sign at center reads, "Recognition of the PLO=Israel's liquidation."

Egypt Chills Israeli Ties In Move to Unblock Talks

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO, March 17 (LAT) — Egypt has cast a deliberate chill over its month-old diplomatic relations with Israel in apparent retaliation for the hard-line stance on West Bank settlements and Jerusalem adopted by the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The diplomatically correct but frosty reception that Israeli diplomats have received here appears aimed at serving notice on the Begin government that the quality of *its relationship with Egypt will be* linked to the progress of currently stalled negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

According to a policy paper reportedly written by Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, that is now circulating among senior Egyptian officials, normalization of relations with Israel will remain sluggish at best as long as the autonomy negotiations, due to be completed by May 26, remain deadlocked. Cultural contacts, the pace of tourism and exchanges of journalists would be affected.

Diplomatic Freeze

Although officials have avoided direct discussion of the diplomatic freeze, Mr. Ghali recently acknowledged to foreign correspondents in Cairo that "the quality of normalization certainly will be affected" if there is no progress in the tripartite talks with the United States and Israel by the deadline.

In a message to U.S. negotiator Sol Linowitz and Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Premier Mustafa Khalil complained today that Israel is solely responsible for blocking progress in the talks that are to resume in Alexandria next week on the anniversary of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Meanwhile, the handful of Israeli diplomats who formally opened their first embassy in the Arab world here on Feb. 18 have received such a cold shoulder that a visiting Israeli joked, "They're almost hostages-at-large."

Their movement has not been restricted, but the five diplomats and 15 staff members of the Israeli Embassy have been accorded only the minimum of official cordiality that protocol requires.

In contrast to the warm welcome he received from President Anwar Sadat when he presented his credentials three weeks ago, Ambassador Eliahu Ben-Elissar has been virtually frozen out of Cairo's diplomatic social circuit.

According to an Israeli official here, Mr. Ben-Elissar and his wife have attended only one dinner party hosted by an Egyptian, a businessman who represents Israel's state-owned El Al airline that, as a step in the normalization process, now operates two flights weekly between Tel Aviv and Cairo. A would-be American hostess had to cancel a planned dinner for the Ben-Elissars when every prominent Egyptian she contacted rejected her invitation. At least some of the invitees apparently took their lead from the Ghali policy paper that reportedly cautions officials against nonofficial contacts with the Israeli diplomats.

Even Mr. Ben-Elissar's official activities, restricted so far to formal calls on other diplomats and protocol visits to Vice President Hosny Mubarak, Mr. Khalil and Mr. Ghali, have gone largely unreported in the Egyptian press, a slight that reportedly also stems from Mr. Ghali's policy paper. The paper, a set of guidelines that officials have been told to follow during the early stages of normalization, reportedly calls for a minimum of coverage of the Israeli Embassy by Egyptian mass media.

Diplomat Escapes In Bogota

Uses Sheet Rope To Flee Embassy

BOGOTA, March 17 (AP) — One of the ambassadors held for nearly three weeks by guerrillas at the Dominican Republic's Embassy slid down a makeshift rope of sheets today and escaped, authorities reported.

Government officials said that the guerrillas fired three times at the ambassador, Fernando Gomez of Uruguay, but he was not hit. Journalists near the scene had reported hearing one shot, which they believed was fired by a soldier.

Mr. Gomez, 42, a career diplomat, fell and was bruised when the knotted bedsheets broke as he lowered himself from a second-floor window, officials said. He had been injured on an arm when the guerrillas of the M-19 organization raided the embassy Feb. 27, they said.

[The guerrillas said today that one of the hostages, Ambassador Virgilio Lovera, 63, of Venezuela, had suffered a severe heart attack and needed immediate attention, United Press International reported.

[Ambassador Ricardo Galan of Mexico, a hostage speaking on behalf of the guerrillas, shouted to army officers outside the embassy to send in Dr. Enrique Urdaneta, the specialist who has visited Mr. Lovera twice to check on his condition in the last week.

[An army officer using a bullhorn offered to send in an ambulance to evacuate Mr. Lovera. The guerrillas rejected the offer and insisted that the physician be sent to the embassy.]

1st Escapee

The Uruguayan ambassador was the first of the hostages to escape. The leftist guerrillas have freed 24 captives but still hold 31 persons. Seventeen of those are diplomats, 13 of ambassador rank, including Ambassador Diego Asencio of the United States.

Mr. Gomez fled at about 12:40 a.m. President Julio Cesar Turbay's press secretary, Marta Montoya, said that after the ambassador hit the ground, three shots were heard, and the colonel in charge of the mil-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

35 Die as Violence, Strikes Spread Across El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, March 17 (AP) — Violence spread today across El Salvador, and at least 35 persons died in bombings and armed clashes between guerrillas and security forces, a police spokesman said. A leftist-initiated general strike paralyzed business and industry.

Shortly after midnight, a bomb destroyed the facade and part of the five-story Agriculture Ministry, and most agriculture agencies in the country's 14 districts were the objects of similar attacks in what police called a synchronized terrorist operation.

A while later, a thousand soldiers and security guards surrounded the University of San Salvador, and were fighting a gunbattle with leftist activists who had secured themselves inside the campus, witnesses said. The university has been used as a base for several leftist groups trying to overthrow the civilian-military junta that has ruled for five months. Unofficial sources said there are "arsenals of arms and propaganda" inside the university. There were no official reports of casualties on the enclosed campus,

• U.S. plays active role in effort to stabilize El Salvador government. Page 3.

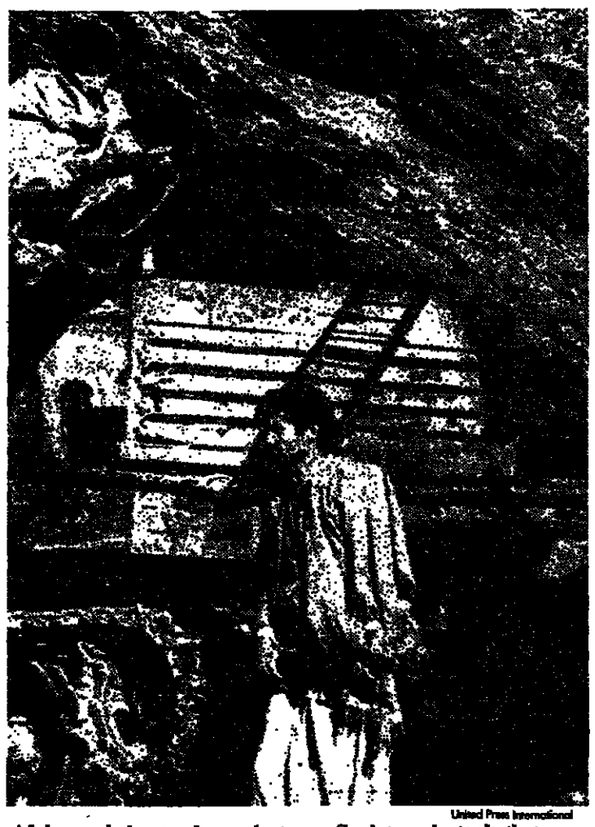
but a man who escaped from there said, "There are dead and wounded."

A bomb exploded at the Water and Sewerage Department's headquarters, killing one person and wounding four. Police said it appeared the victims were terrorists.

Gunfire also was heard in the sector around the presidential residence, police said.

Police said troops were sent to towns around the capital where guerrillas from the People's Revolutionary Army had closed the main highways. Informants reached by telephone in the towns of Mexicanos, San Marcos, Cuzcutancingo, and Cucumacayan said that guerrillas confronted the security forces and there was shooting, but there was no information on casualties.

The general strike began today, and witnesses said that few city buses were running in the early morning.



United Press International

Afghan rebels stand guard atop a Soviet-made tank that was destroyed in a recent battle. The tank had been used by government troops in the fighting 24 miles from the Pakistani border.

Morale Low, Outlook Dim, Afghan Rebel Leaders Say

By Tyler Marshall

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, March 17 (LAT) — A hardening attitude of the Pakistani government and an inability to confront the well-equipped Soviet forces effectively in the field is sapping the morale of Afghan guerrilla groups based here.

While the bravado of rebel spokesmen and the volume of their glowing battle reports have not diminished, rebel leaders privately admit that as the spring fighting weather takes hold across eastern Afghanistan their situation is desperate.

The rebel leaders were stunned by the ferocity of the Soviet attack in the Kunar province of eastern Afghanistan earlier this month. Instead of searching out pockets of the rebel resistance in the hills, the Russians reportedly concentrated on a scorched-earth policy, razing villages. Reports of napalm and gas use and large-scale killings of civilians circulate through refugee camps throughout western Pakistan.

Attempts by the rebels to counter Soviet armor and helicopters were reported to be totally ineffective, and their ancient British Enfield .303 rifles could not penetrate the bulletproof flak jackets worn by Russian troops.

'Nothing We Could Do'

"There was nothing we could do against what they had," said a member of one of the groups reported to be fighting in the area. "The only Russians killed were a few paratroopers shot in the legs and the butt on the way down."

Other rebel groups, using rocket launchers captured from the Afghan Army, reported that they were *unable to damage Soviet helicopter* gunships even with a direct hit.

Reports from Kunar province are conflicting, but it appears that the Russians have achieved their major objective of retaking the garrison at Asmar, a village that symbolizes one of the rebels' great missed opportunities.

It was there, on the Kunar River north of Asadabad, that an Afghan Army commander surrendered his 2,500-man brigade last August and offered to fight alongside the rebels. However, when rival rebel groups began fighting over their spoils, the unit disintegrated.

Although they lost the support of the Afghan Army brigade, rebels *held the strategic garrison until* fighting resumed early this month.

The Soviet-led attack in Kunar province has intensified the flow of refugees streaming into Pakistan. Pakistani government officials responsible for the refugee problems estimated that the Kunar offensive alone would generate 5,000 new refugees, bringing the total close to 600,000.

The barren scrubland west of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Commons Says No to Olympics

House Approves Thatcher Motion Urging a Boycott

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, March 17 — Parliament voted overwhelmingly tonight in favor of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's call for British athletes to join a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

The 315-to-137 vote by the House of Commons after a seven-hour debate also strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But the vote does not necessarily mean that British sportsmen will not be going to Moscow.

That decision rests with the British Olympic Association, which will meet next week. It has already rejected the boycott demand, as have most other British sporting bodies.

An amendment offered by the opposition Labor Party, citing the Conservative government's "failure to consult properly with sporting bodies" and asserting "the right of individual citizens at the end of the day to make their own decision," was defeated 305 to 188.

While Parliament debated, an international meeting in Geneva to discuss alternatives to the Moscow Olympics drew representatives from just 12 nations, only a handful of which are expected to field major competitors in Moscow.

Douglas Hurd, the British representative at the talks, said that he was "not at all disappointed" in the showing. "Everyone here is in close touch with a wide range of other countries," he said.

But, when pressed for some indication of how many nations might participate in alternative games, he said: "It will be some time before the picture is clear."

Before the House of Commons voted, Sir Ian Gilmour, the deputy foreign secretary, denied charges that the government was trying to force compliance with its views. "I do not accept that we have in any way harassed or bullied anyone, as has been suggested," he told Parliament.

"The government believes nonparticipation in this summer's Games offers Western countries the single most effective way of bringing home to the Soviet regime and the Russian people our refusal to accept the invasion," Sir Ian said. "The government feels bound to give a lead and to point out the context in which athletes will have to make their decision."

There had been charges that the government bullied sportsmen by withdrawing services of a special liaison attache in the Moscow Embassy and refusing paid leave for military personnel and civil servants to compete.

Of criticism from within Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party that Britain should rather show its displeasure through economic and trade measures, Sir Ian said that the government would not renew a British-Soviet trade credit agreement that gave the Russians favorable rates.

Italian Premier Expected to Lose Confidence Vote

ROME, March 17 (UPI) — Christian Democratic Premier Francesco Cossiga will take his coalition government before parliament this week for a vote of confidence that he is destined to lose, political sources said today. Mr. Cossiga's government was installed eight months ago.

Christian Democratic Party officials said that Mr. Cossiga will go before the Chamber of Deputies and Senate Wednesday and that a confidence vote is expected Thursday or Friday. The premier initiated the parliamentary confrontation by conferring during the day with President Sandro Pertini and the presiding officers of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

Mr. Cossiga's Cabinet, which includes Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals, was formed in August with parliamentary support from the Republican and Socialist parties, but lost support last month when the Socialists declared that they would no longer support it by abstaining in key votes.

The Communists had threatened last week that, if Mr. Cossiga did not take his government before parliament, they would present their own no-confidence motion.

12 Nations Discuss Alternative Games

By Ronald Koven

GENEVA, March 17 (WP) — The United States and Britain today held a hastily arranged conference with a handful of other countries to try to organize alternative games to the Moscow Olympics.

In part because of the last-minute nature of the two-day conference, only a dozen nations showed up.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Return to Uganda by Tanzania-Backed Obote May Ignite Power Struggle



UPI

Godfrey Binaisa

By Gregory Jaynes

NAIROBI (NYT) — When Idi Amin launched his military coup and took the government of Uganda from President Milton Obote in January, 1971, Mr. Obote slipped away to the shores of Tanzania, opening a successful supermarket north of Dar es Salaam and settling in a breeze-washed house in Swahili. Next door lived Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, an old and good friend.

A paranoid Marshal Amin waited for years for Mr. Obote to strike back, putting to death thousands of Obote supporters, but when the assault came a year ago, it was by 45,000 Tanzanian soldiers. The way seemed clear for Mr. Obote's return, and last week he announced he would be a candidate for president in the Ugandan elections next year. President Nyerere appears determined to help his like-minded friend.

But Uganda's interim president, Godfrey Binaisa, enjoys his job and wants to keep it. The three men appear headed for a political, perhaps even military, struggle.

After the fall of Kampala in April, the Tanzanians installed Youssef Lule, an academic, politician and lecturer, as temporary president. Mr. Lule relegated known Obote supporters to inconsequential positions in the new government, while filling his Cabinet with allies. In June, Mr. Lule was taken under Tanzanian guard to Dar es Salaam, stripped of responsibilities, locked up in State House for two weeks, then sent to London, where he lives in exile.

A compromise choice as successor was Godfrey Binaisa, who had been attorney general in the Obote administration. Mr. Binaisa, though, also quickly ran afoul of President Nyerere's socialist philosophy. And he began jamming his Cabinet with loyal supporters, just as Mr. Lule had done.

Mr. Binaisa has managed to avoid Mr. Lule's fate because of the support he rapidly built up in the country. Nonetheless, in a showdown two months ago, Mr. Nyerere proved who was in charge, blocking Mr. Binaisa's planned demotion of Paulo Muwanga, the powerful internal affairs minister.

Uganda, meanwhile, has faced terrorism in the countryside by armed remnants of Amin's old army. It suffered acute food shortages. Its shilling has been undermined by a vibrant black market. Ambitious politicians have private armies in the bush. And the 20,000 unpaid Tanzanian troops are said to be as responsible for crime as anyone in the land. However, the Tanzanian Army keeps a nominal amount of order, at least during daylight.

Secretly, according to diplomatic sources in Kampala, Mr. Nyerere has threatened to withdraw Tanzanian forces, leaving the Binaisa government vulnerable to a coup. Publicly, he had said his soldiers would remain.

But last week, Mr. Binaisa flew to Kenya and secured an agreement from President Daniel Arap Moi that if the Ugandans *could convince the Commonwealth to* bring in a security force, the Kenyans would join it, sources said.

Mr. Nyerere, hearing of Mr. Binaisa's Kenya visit, told journalists he would be removing half of the Tanzanian troops from Uganda in a few weeks.

In turn, the Ugandan president is said to be working feverishly to convince the Commonwealth to send in its troops. Mr. Obote, who is still popular in Uganda, could be back before the elections and take over from a disgraced Mr. Binaisa with full Tanzanian support.

Shooting in Kampala

KAMPALA, March 17 (UPI) — A combined force of several hundred Tanzanian troops and police, firing into the air, today cleared the Kampalan suburb of Kibuli after a Tanzanian officer and six Ugandans were shot to death yesterday. No deaths or injuries were reported and no villagers were arrested during the operation.

Witnesses said the Tanzanian officer was drinking with Ugandan friends in a Kibuli bar when a group of armed men wearing Tanzanian uniforms entered and refused to pay for their beer. In an ensuing argument, the six Ugandans were shot. The officer, who was wearing civilian clothes, then challenged the men, and he too was shot.



AP

Milton Obote

Obscure Moslem Group Appears to Lead Tehran Siege

By Doyle McManus

TEHRAN, March 17 (LAT) — The principal force behind the militants holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is not a Marxist group, as some have charged, but a little-known Moslem guerrilla movement led by a dentist-turned-politician, Iranian sources say.

Only in the last few weeks of the four-month crisis has Habibollah Peyman become visible as the apparent leader of the estimated 400 militants. But Iranians who are in contact with the militants say that he was involved in the operation from the start, last Nov. 4, when the embassy was overrun.

Mr. Peyman, a tall, graying man believed to be about 45, is the leader of the Struggling Moslem Movement, an extremist Islamic faction that has borrowed its fierce anti-American rhetoric from the Marxist left. But his movement, which has many student members, is not the left side of Iran's spectrum of Moslem political groups; it is devoutly anti-Communist.

Mr. Peyman makes no speeches and his movement releases few statements. His office said he granted no interviews to the press, and would not give one to the Los Angeles Times.

But the figure of Mr. Peyman is often seen going in and out of the embassy compound, and some of the militants inside say that it is to him that their central council turns for political advice.

They may need his advice more frequently these days, for the government of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr says that it is committed to finding a compromise solution to the hostage crisis.

Sad Routine

Inside the embassy buildings, behind windows papered over against light, the estimated 50 U.S. hostages — prisoners now for 135 days — have settled into a sad routine. They rise soon after dawn. They wash. They exercise. They read. Many have known Tehran as hostages longer than as diplomats.

A few, it appears, are still interrogated periodically by their militant captors. Those 8 or 10, accused of being spies, are under close guard, forbidden to speak, in virtual solitary confinement, according to sources who have visited the embassy.

But others, held under more relaxed conditions, can often speak, and cook and exercise more freely. Some reportedly have even become friends with their guards.

At least two weeks ago, the alleged spies were being held in the basement offices of the embassy's brick administration building. Another group of about 20 diplomats was confined to offices on the building's lower two floors.

The two women hostages, Katherine Koob and Elizabeth Swift, were housed apart and guarded by women militants dressed in black chadors.

The rest of the hostages — those whom the militants have grown, in some way, to trust — are living somewhat more comfortably, but still as prisoners, in several houses on the embassy grounds, the sources reported.

Iranian Red Cross doctors have reported that all of the hostages are in good physical shape, but several have shown signs of great psychological stress. In a film taken by the militants, Barry Rosen, the embassy's press officer, told a doctor that he felt that "I constantly have things going wrong inside me."

"In January, I had what I thought was a convulsion . . . I hear it all the time, waves inside my body," he said. A reporter who knew Mr. Rosen said that the diplomat looked like "a broken man, a shattered man."

Two weeks ago, rumors circulated in Tehran that one of the hostages had tried to commit suicide. A British newspaper published the story. There was even speculation that the hostage might have tried to escape, had been shot by one of the guards, and was being listed falsely as an attempted suicide. But there have been no credible accounts of such an incident, and the State Department says that it believes all of the hostages are alive and well.

The militants — most of them are, in fact, students, still registered for classes that they rarely attend — have more to do. They work. They pray. They sort the strips of paper that they found in the embassy's shredding machines, hoping to piece together another secret document. They consult their leaders. They feud with their government.

And, sometimes, they argue among themselves over where they go from here. Should they continue to reject any compromise, insisting only on the extradition of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah? Or should they follow Mr. Bani-Sadr, a man some of them supported before the hostages gave them political power of their own?

Members of the government say that the young militants are divided on the question. Today, the hardliners are in the majority, but Mr. Bani-Sadr is trying slowly to increase their doubts.

One of those whom they consult, the one with the most immediate influence on them, is Mr. Peyman, the sources said. They also discuss the issues with Mohammed Moussavi Khoeini, a young Moslem clergyman who has acted as their chaplain. Occasionally, they talk with Syed Ahmad Khomeini, son of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. On essential decisions, like their rejection of the government's demand last week that they allow a UN commission to visit the hostages, they depend on the judgment of the ayatollah himself.

The militants have been accused, in Iran and abroad, of being variously controlled, manipulated or influenced by the far left in Iran — or even by the Soviet Union.

There appears to be little evidence to support the idea. The militants have won the support of Iran's many leftist groups, including the pro-Soviet Communist Tudeh Party. But they still appear as they always have: as fanatic Moslem guerrillas who sometimes sound like leftists because of their anti-American rhetoric.

Islamic Party Leads in Iran As Fraud Charges Continue

By Patrick Worsnip

TEHRAN, March 17 (Reuters) — Charges of electoral fraud continued today as the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party held its lead in the Iranian parliamentary elections.

With more than half the results announced from Friday's voting, 69 candidates had won election without need of a runoff. At least 46 were from Islamic Republican Party lists, although not all of them are party members.

Only nine winners came from a list of candidates announced as supporting the line of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and four of those were also claimed by the Islamic Republican Party as its own adherents.

With the results of more than 80 races inconclusive, it appeared unlikely that the two-thirds quota needed for the 270-seat Majlis (parliament) to convene would be met before the second round of voting.

The state radio said that Mr. Bani-Sadr's office had demanded an inquiry into complaints at polling stations in Tehran, where 433 candidates contested 30 seats. Results from Tehran are expected to be announced tomorrow.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said yesterday that the election would be nullified if it were found that widespread and serious fraud had occurred, but the acting interior minister, Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi-Kani, said that he did not think a new election was needed.

The objects of the complaints ranged from illegal display of candidates' names at polling stations to forgery and fraudulent vote-counting by officials. The Islamic Republican Party and the radical Mujahaddin guerrilla group were among the most vocal in making accusations.

In the eastern city of Meshed, Sheikh Ali Tehrani, a religious leader opposed to the Islamic Republican Party, cabled Mr. Bani-Sadr to demand the nullification of the voting there. He charged that electoral officials had filled in ballots, state radio reported.

In Kermanshah, western Iran, former Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi of the centrist National Front also cabled the president, claiming that electoral officials had deprived him of what he said was a majority.

Those who obtained more than 50 percent of the vote were elected to the Majlis. In races in which no one secured a majority, the leading contenders will meet in a runoff, expected to be held about April 4.

An Islamic Republican majority could stiffen the terms for the release of the estimated 50 hostages held by Moslem militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The task of bargaining their release has been delegated to the parliament by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader.

In The Hague, the World Court announced that the United States would argue its case tomorrow in the dispute over the hostages. The court ordered Iran in December to free the hostages.

The hearing tomorrow will involve the substance of U.S. charges that Iran has violated international law. The United States is seeking a ruling that Iran should pay reparations and should put the militants on trial.

Shah Returns to Island

PANAMA CITY, March 17 (UPI) — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, flew back to his exile home on Contadora Island yesterday after doctors postponed surgery to remove his enlarged spleen.

A spokesman for the shah, Robert Armao, said today that the operation had been postponed because the shah was weakened by a cold that he caught two weeks ago. "Obviously he's seriously ill and obviously it [the operation] has to be done," Mr. Armao said.

A source close to the shah's team of doctors, headed by Michael DeBakey, a U.S. heart specialist, said that the shah could return to Panama City for surgery in about three weeks.

U.S. Moves Task Force

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI) — The Pentagon announced today that a six-ship Navy task force of 1,800 Marines had entered the Indian Ocean on its way to join U.S. vessels off the coast of Iran.

The Marines of the 31st Amphibious Unit are expected to join the U.S. naval force about March 24. The unit had been sent for permanent duty with the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Sea after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.



Associated Press

Women tally votes yesterday in Tehran from Friday's parliamentary election. The fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party was leading in the returns amid widespread allegations of fraud.

British Parliament Votes To Back Olympics Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

four of them as observers. Among the most notable absentees were West Germany, which turned down an invitation.

Nevertheless, Lloyd Cutler, the U.S. representative, predicted privately that all the major non-Communist Olympic powers would wind up boycotting the Moscow Games, with the sole exception of Mexico.

Mr. Cutler, the White House special counsel, and Douglas Hurd, British minister of state, said that their idea was to organize a series of events around the world and link them by television satellite so that athletes can get, in Mr. Cutler's phrase, "the kind of world recognition that goes with being in the Olympics." He said that such a world television arrangement "could be self-financing, and then some," if properly organized.

Among the cities apparently being considered are Brisbane, Australia; Nairobi; Montreal; and major U.S. cities that have expressed interest. But the participants in today's conference said that they doubted that they would make a list public.

In addition to the U.S., British and Australian conference organizers, the full participants were Kenya, Sudan, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and the Dominican Republic. Canada, Portugal, the Philippines and Costa Rica attended as observers. The conference organizers insisted that they did not have a full list of the delegations, but it appeared that the other countries were largely represented by members of their diplomatic missions already in Geneva.

The U.S. Mission in Geneva was not made aware until this morning that Mr. Cutler would be the U.S. representative at the meeting, which apparently was organized on the spur of the moment late last week. Mr. Cutler said that the choice of Geneva was made just a few days ago.

Mr. Hurd, who chaired today's session at the British Mission in Geneva, insisted that the conference had been "suggested by osmosis" rather than by his own government.

He indicated, however, that Britain would reconsider its stand if the Soviet Union were to withdraw completely from Afghanistan.

Mr. Hurd indicated that the conference organizers felt the need for an immediate start in planning the alternative games. There also seemed to be an unstated desire to place pressure on countries that have not yet fully committed themselves to punishing the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hurd also explained the small turnout at the Geneva conference by noting that "there are governments which are determined to boycott, but are not interested in alternative competition. We respect that."

Envoy Flees In Bogota

(Continued from Page 1)

itary police surrounding the embassy shouted, "Halt! Who goes there?"

The diplomat, in his underwear, shouted back, "Don't shoot! Don't shoot! I'm the Uruguayan ambassador," the press secretary recounted. Mr. Gomez hid under a nearby parked car and was picked up by police, who drove him to a military hospital.

Journalists' Report Denied

The press secretary denied reports by journalists — who were near the scene but could not directly see the action — that only one shot was heard and that it apparently came from the rifle of a soldier. "The troops have instructions not to shoot when anyone leaves the embassy," Ms. Montoya said.

A reporter for the newspaper El Tiempo who saw Mr. Gomez being taken away said he was "limping, dressed in a green bathrobe, completely unshaven and with one arm in a sling." The bathrobe was provided by police. Authorities at first had said the ambassador had broken his collarbone.

The guerrillas are demanding the release of jailed leftists, including 215 M-19 members held on such charges as rebellion, bank robbery, raiding an army arsenal, kidnapping officials and killing police and business leaders. They suspended negotiations last Thursday, and a Colombian government spokesman asserted that it is up to the guerrillas to reopen the talks.

Morale Low, Outlook Dim, Rebels Say

(Continued from Page 1)

Peshawar is dotted with white tents of the city's most rapidly growing suburb, the Jamrud Afghan refugee camp. Afghans interviewed at Jamrud indicated that they had come only to bring their families out of the country before Soviet forces reach their own regions. Most of the men say that they will return to Afghanistan to fight.

Although expressed in different ways, a sense of frustration is seeping more deeply into the hierarchy of various rebel groups. "I have to be polite and smile to [Pakistani] government officials, but sometimes I want to scream," said a rebel leader who did not want his anti-government remarks attributed.

The rebels' growing frustrations stem in part from a tougher stance adopted toward them in the last few weeks by the Pakistani government. The policy appears to be part of Pakistan's effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union following its rejection of U.S. military aid.

Some rebel groups complain that ammunition and supplies purchased in the tribal areas of northwestern Pakistan now pass through government roadblocks to border regions only after payment of "thousands of rupees" (hundreds of dollars) in bribes.

Effective on Roads

Despite those problems, however, the rebels have proven increasingly effective in tying up Afghanistan's major roads. Insurgent activity and heavy military traffic has doubled the travel time between Kabul and Peshawar.

While no Moslem country has announced that it is supporting the Peshawar-based rebel groups financially, it is clear that most of the groups have received significant funds since the Soviet intervention in December.

"We have lots of cash coming in," said Mangel Hussain, a spokesman for the Hezbe-i-Islami rebel group. "It's coming from the United States, Moslem countries, Iran and Pakistan." However, Mr. Hussain and others say that it is all private money, given by rich Arabs or Westerners or collected by groups sympathetic to their cause.

So far, the rebels say, the external economic support promised during a conference of Moslem countries at a conference of Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad seven weeks ago has failed to materialize. "They have given us little more than words," complained Sayed Ahmed Gailani, a rebel leader. "We are hungry and they are reading us a menu in an attempt to satisfy us. It does not help."

Rebels Report Success

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 17 (UPI) — Islamic rebels forced the retreat of Afghan troops [illegible] miles west of Kabul after 40 government soldiers defected to the guerrilla side, according to rebel reports reaching Peshawar today.

Some small arms and four machine guns were captured by the rebels in the battle Saturday, according to the reports.

The reports also said that rebels had repelled a government attack on a mountain stronghold in the Ganjgal district of Kunar province.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Rhodesia Prepares to Lift Martial Law

SALISBURY, March 17 (UPI) — Martial law will be lifted in the next few days, Rhodesian official sources said today.

They said that all but one of the 1,279 blacks detained without trial under the measure were to be released. The one exception faces charges under civil law. Civilians convicted and jailed during the martial-law period are to have their cases reviewed, the sources said.

The moves are intended to ensure that all political detainees are freed by April 18, when Rhodesia is to gain independence from Britain as the black-ruled Republic of Zimbabwe. They were ordered by the interim governor, Lord Soames, in consultation with Prime Minister-designate Robert Mugabe.

Zia Confirms Coup Attempt in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 17 (UPI) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq acknowledged today that his government had crushed a plot against him last week. Officials had first described reports of a coup attempt last Tuesday as an "absurd and malicious fabrication."

But Gen. Zia, in response to a reporter's question, confirmed that a plot had been broken up and its ringleader arrested. "I have the very firm conviction that this could not have taken place unless there was a foreign hand," he said, without singling out any country.

Retired Maj. Gen. Tajamul Hussain was arrested last week for allegedly engineering the conspiracy, and initial reports said as many as 20 other officers were involved.

Tito's Very Grave Condition Is Unchanged

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, March 17 (AP) — Officials said today there had been no improvement in the condition of gravely ill President Tito.

"Everything that was mentioned yesterday still applies," government spokesman Tone Vahen said after reading a brief advisory from Marshal Tito's eight doctors. "The general condition of President Josip Broz Tito remains very grave," the midday medical report said. "Intensive measures of treatment are continuing."

Marshal Tito's condition deteriorated last week to what his doctors called very grave although they said yesterday there were signs that his pneumonia was no longer spreading and heart weakness was less marked.

EEC Foreign Ministers Meet Today

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP) — Common Market foreign ministers meet tomorrow to discuss global problems, including Yugoslavia's situation in the light of President Tito's illness and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and its own budget dispute.

It will be the last major cabinet-level session in preparation for the March 31 summit meeting of the heads of government of the nine European Economic Community countries.

The foreign ministers are expected to approve a trade agreement that would increase Yugoslavia's ability to sell goods in the Common Market. The pact would abolish tariffs on about 30 goods and grant Yugoslavia $280 million in development funds. The main internal issue on the agenda will be the divisive struggle over Britain's share of the EEC budget.

NATO Chief Backs Chemical Weapons

LONDON, March 17 (AP) — Gen. Bernard Rogers, the supreme NATO commander, said in an interview broadcast on the BBC yesterday that the United States should begin producing chemical weapons to deter the Kremlin from using them.

Gen. Rogers said that, while "the West will never use chemical weapons first," soldiers of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies are "training diligently" in such warfare. "And it's expected, in my opinion at least, that they will resort to the use of chemical weapons," he added.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander urged Washington to pursue the technology for binary chemical weapons, two-part devices which join to produce chemical and nerve agents.

29 Held in Protest at Dutch Nuclear Plant

MIDDELBURG, The Netherlands, March 17 (UPI) — Police today arrested 29 demonstrators who chained themselves to the gates of the Borssele nuclear power station, an official said.

Ton Koopman, representing the local power company in the southern province of Zeeland, said the demonstration by a group called "Break the Netherlands Atomic Chain" began at 5 a.m. yesterday.

About 150 demonstrators surrounded the seven gates to the combined nuclear and conventional Borssele station. All the entrances were padlocked to prevent shift changes and some of the protesters chained themselves to the gates.

Thatcher Offers a Bitter Pill as Economy Gets Sicker

Tories 'Did Not Promise Instant Sunshine'

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 17 (NYT) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appeared on national television last week with an unusual message. Things are getting worse, she said, but people should have expected it when they voted for the Conservatives.

"You'll say to me that prices are still going up," she declared. "Unemployment is still rising. Haven't we been caught up in another prolonged and damaging strike, in which whatever the outcome, there are no winners, only more problems for both sides and for Britain?

"We did not promise you instant sunshine. Change cannot be painless, particularly at a time of world recession and rapidly rising oil prices. But much of what we are going through today is the result of past folly and neglect. After any major operation you feel worse before you convalesce. But you don't refuse the operation when you know that without it you won't survive."

It was a brave speech, coming as it did after a month of economic news so gloomy that it set new standards even in a country accustomed to a 35-year diet of cheerless figures and forecasts.

Unemployment, the government announced, took its largest jump in almost five years last month. The seasonally adjusted total is 1,319,000, or 5.6 percent of the work force, and the forecasters expect the figure to reach 2 million by the first quarter of next year. In such chronically depressed regions as the Glasgow and Liverpool areas the situation is worse.

Inflation stands at 19.1 percent, compared with 8 percent when Mrs. Thatcher swept into power 10 months ago on a promise to reverse the long industrial decline. She would start, she said, by beating inflation. She has been frustrated so far not only by matters beyond her control, such as oil prices, but also by some of her own actions, such as an increase in sales taxes, her refusal to intervene in bargaining on wages and the unanticipated side effects of higher interest rates, one of her principal anti-inflationary weapons.

Treasury economists warned that output could fall by as much as 3.5 percent this year, with a further sharp drop next year. The Confederation of British Industry forecast that the real rate of return for industrial and commercial companies not involved in North Sea oil would fall to 2 percent next year, the worst ever. The Trades Union Congress said that the prime minister was turning Britain into a deindustrialized "banana republic."

To complete the picture, the 11-week strike against the British Steel Corp., the longest national stoppage since World War II, still appears far from resolution.

The minister responsible for overseeing the economy, Sir Geoffrey Howe, a man once regarded as a weak-willed bumbler but now seen as a hardliner, told a group of manufacturers that the economy might not be really strong again for a decade.

Mrs. Thatcher shows not the slightest inclination to change course, despite signs of discontent in her Cabinet and despite a recent Gallup poll that put her approval rating at only 37 percent. She told a BBC interviewer that "the way we are going is the only way for Britain, and I am convinced and confident that we shall succeed."

A few days later, amid jeers from opposition MPs, Mrs. Thatcher marched into the House of Commons and firmly restated her monetarist creed: Changes in the money supply cause inflation rather than merely reflecting deeper forces; therefore, government spending financed by borrowing must be cut and private companies must not be permitted to borrow money cheaply to finance pay increases.

"We must not flinch from the realities," she said. "It is easy for politicians to win applause by postponing the day of reckoning, but that is only self-indulgence and deceit."

Former Prime Minister James Callaghan made the Labor Party's case against the Conservatives' economic stewardship, asserting that the government's strict, almost religious belief in a rigid monetary policy was "bleeding the country's industries." He argued that Sir Geoffrey's policy was a nightmare and "a gigantic gamble with the jobs and welfare of the nation's people."

"At a time when North Sea oil revenues should help economic growth," said Denis Healey, Sir Geoffrey's predecessor as chancellor of the Exchequer, "the economic performance is appalling."

In a vote of confidence that followed the debate, Mrs. Thatcher won easily, as expected, 327 to 268. Emboldened, she delivered a lecture that contained more of the same uncompromising medicine. Seemingly preparing the country for an unpalatable budget later this month, the prime minister declared:

"For government, facing our national problems entails, above all, keeping the growth of money in line with the growth in the amount of goods and services. After years of printing too much money, this will take time, but it must be done. It is a daunting but exhilarating mission. We shall see it through. We owe it to our people."

The budget to be presented March 26 will be a sternly monetarist document, with deeper cuts in public services and perhaps some sizable increases in excise taxes, and with no reduction in interest rates.

There is a hidden element in Mrs. Thatcher's economic prescriptions, as she has sometimes acknowledged. A reduction in the money supply will have the desired effect on inflation only when it begins to lower expectations, especially those of the unions. So far, there has been no great change in public attitudes. Unions still seek pay increases that at least compensate for inflation, and industrialists fearful of prolonged disruptions of their operations are inclined to give in.

Meanwhile, the strength of the pound, buoyed in large part by the North Sea oil revenues, is making it harder and harder for Britain to sell goods abroad. The trade deficit, $785 million in January, may top $4.5 billion on current account for the year.

It is against this background that the steel strike has come to be viewed not only as a threat to the nationalized steel corporation, which is already one of the great losers in manufacturing history, but has also come to be seen as the test of Mrs. Thatcher's policies, or rather those of her minister for industry, Sir Keith Joseph, which she has embraced.

The steel corporation has been told that it must break even financially by next year, a goal that many of its executives consider impossible. Sir Charles Villiers, its chairman and an apostle of Sir Keith, has said that "the corporation is bust" and can pay its employees no more unless the money comes from improved productivity.

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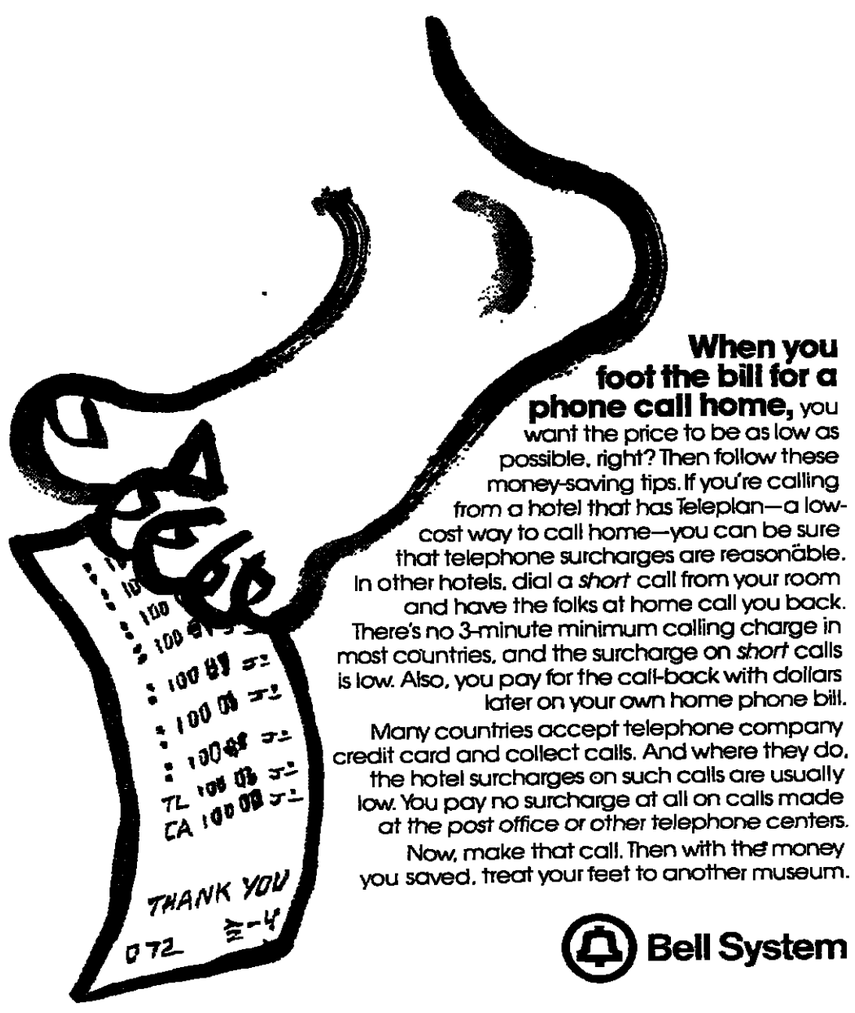


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Bell System

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U.S. Treasury Chief Rules Out Tax Cut

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, March 17 — Secretary of the Treasury Miller yesterday ruled out this year, underscoring the istration's new stress on fiscal and virtually ensuring an- arge increase in Social Securi- on Jan. 1.

secretary's statement, ruling economy-boosting tax cut if ns recession develops, also to dash hopes of "supply tax breaks in the near future siness aimed at increasing in- nt and improving productivi-

is initial submission in Janu- resident Carter had said that "if the economy begins to deteriorate significantly, I will consider tax reductions and temporary spending programs."

However, Mr. Miller said yesterday, "The president is prepared to withstand any effort to reduce taxes until we have demonstrated to the American people that we can balance that budget."

He said that the success of the efforts to pare the projected $15.8-billion 1981 fiscal year deficit could not be judged until mid-September, when Congress will be on the verge of adjournment.

"Until that time, the president will give no consideration" to a tax cut, Mr. Miller said.

The Treasury secretary's comment on television was the latest addition to the administration's efforts to explain its program and to its attempts to reassure the financial community that the administration's commitment to fighting inflation is unwavering.

Meanwhile, Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine and Sen. Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, the Budget Committee's chairman and ranking Republican, pledged support for the budget-balancing effort and expressed optimism about prospects for congressional cooperation.

"There is a good chance we can make it stick," Sen. Muskie said of the $14 billion in cuts hammered out last week by a Capitol Hill working group of key legislators.

"Republicans generally welcome President Carter joining us on this issue," Sen. Bellmon said. "It isn't a partisan matter."

Mr. Miller defended the massive new taxes being used to help balance the 1981 budget and their recessionary effects on the grounds that "not acting would bring about a more serious recession." He maintained that "the cruelest tax of all is inflation, and that is the one we must take off the backs of American people."

Next year, Americans will pay more than $40 billion in additional taxes, not including the effects of being pushed into higher tax brackets by inflation. Much of the increase will be due to the windfall tax on oil and the new gasoline conservation fee, but the maximum Social Security levy will rise from $1,587 to $1,975.

The new anti-inflation package, unveiled Friday night by Mr. Carter, should be judged a success if the 1980 increase in the Consumer Price Index can be held to 11 percent, Mr. Miller said. But on Friday, Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that his new forecast would show inflation, as measured by the CPI, at about 11.75 percent this year.

"I think we have got to be expecting to wind it down so that for this year it is more like 11 percent," said Mr. Miller, "but that means a lot less than that by the end of the year, because we have already been at an 18 percent level in the first part."

Statistical Error

The secretary of the Treasury insisted that Mr. Carter's abrupt about-face was due to a change in economic circumstance which could not be foreseen, although Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, said Saturday that the increase in inflation this year was "foreseeable."

To not have changed, Mr. Schultze said Saturday, "would scare the very devil out of me."

Mr. Miller also maintained again that the 1981 budget would be balanced without use of revenues from the gasoline conservation fee, a contention in contradiction with projections by the Congressional Budget Office.

As for those differences, James McIntyre Jr., director of the Office of Management and Budget, contended Saturday that they were largely over estimates of interest and Social Security costs and that they were "within the range of statistical error."

Mr. McIntyre also argued that the cuts now being made would have effects well beyond fiscal 1981 as they put spending on the affected federal programs onto a new, lower trend line.

The revisions in the president's budget are not expected before the end of the month because budget officials are reviewing the list of cuts prepared by the congressional working group, trying to mitigate the effects on some programs, such as those to aid cities and localities, which will be particularly hard hit.

"They are going to hit into worthwhile programs," Mr. Miller said. "There is no doubt about it."



Associated Press

Vice President Mondale meets Polish-Americans in Niles, Ill., while campaigning for President Carter. The president is favored to defeat Sen. Edward Kennedy today in the Illinois primary.

Kennedy Vows to Stay in Race

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, asserting that he would stay in the Democratic presidential race even if he lost in Illinois and New York, charged yesterday that "one of the cruelest decisions" by the Carter administration was the decision to withhold the specific impact of its proposed budget cuts until after the primaries in those states this week and next.

He contended that, because of rising public concern with economic issues in the United States, "momentum is leaving the president."

In a morning brunch at his home in McLean, Va., the Massachusetts Democrat discounted the latest Carter anti-inflation program as "basically meaningless" and likely to lead to greater short-term inflation.

The administration has given a rough estimate of budget cuts but is allowing about 10 more days for various Cabinet departments and special interest groups to put forward their arguments against the tentative cuts.

Sen. Kennedy pulled out a staff paper listing tentative cuts of $1.7 billion in revenue sharing, roughly half of it in educational expenditures; $1.6 billion in the public works and summer youth jobs programs; $1 billion in anti-recession aid to cities; about $300 million for child health care programs; about $270 million from mass transit programs; and other sizable funds from the program of energy aid to the poor. A number of these figures had already been made public unofficially.

Sen. Kennedy's alternatives for moving to cut the budget deficit, he said, would be to close tax loopholes. He proposed saving $3 billion by eliminating write-offs for intangible drilling costs for oil companies and another $1.5 billion by striking accelerated depreciation write-offs for high-income housing. He also proposed striking a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier from defense spending.

Sen. Kennedy said that, if Mr. Carter would embrace his proposal for wage-and-price controls, which he said was "the only position, the ultimate position," he would return to the Senate to fight for that. But, asked whether this meant he might then drop his candidacy, he refused to be specific. At other times, he sidestepped questions whether he would back Mr. Carter as the party's nominee, asserting, "I'm planning to be the nominee."

Predictions

Although his campaign chairman, Stephen Smith, has said that Sen. Kennedy must win in Illinois tomorrow and in New York on March 25 to gain the nomination, Sen. Kennedy brushed that aside yesterday, predicting that he would split the 179 delegates in Illinois and "do better than that" in New York.

Of New York he said, "I'm not prepared to say we'll win it, but we'll come close." In part, he explained, that was because New York had been "a state which has been responsive to the economic issue."

Although he said that his back had been bothering him lately, Sen. Kennedy appeared vigorous and optimistic as he talked with reporters before going to campaign in New York and Connecticut. In New York, he received the endorsements of Albert Shanker, president of the 550,000-member American Federation of Teachers, and of Thomas Hobart Jr., president of the 225,000-member New York State Teachers Union. Sen. Kennedy went to Illinois in the evening.

He conceded that he had been hurt politically by public disaffection with him on issues of personal behavior. "There hasn't been a political candidate and a political family that has been scrutinized as I've been, some fairly and some unfairly," he said. "It's a legitimate question whether I'm going to be the issue or my concern for the people is going to be the issue."

The reasons for staying in the race were more compelling yesterday than when he announced his candidacy last November, he said, because of the worsening economic situation and disarray in foreign affairs.

News Analysis

U.S. Role in El Salvador Seen as Stabilizing Factor

By Alan Riding

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — The U.S. decision last month to play an active political role in El Salvador has so far prevented a rightist coup and enabled the governing military-civilian junta to promulgate two long-promised changes.

Government officials and leftist and rightist opposition leaders agree that only intense U.S. pressure blocked a coup Feb. 25 and led the army high command to accept last week's decrees expropriating large farms and nationalizing private banks.

The measures, denounced as pseudo-reformist by the left and Communist-inspired by the right, have passed the political initiative to the besieged junta for the first time since it succeeded President Carlos Romero, deposed in a military coup Oct. 15.

But the United States is expected to continue exercising influence here, its immediate objective being to control a wave of repression against leftist opposition groups by the armed forces and rightist paramilitary gangs.

Fear Reflected

The U.S. decision to intervene diplomatically in El Salvador's mounting crisis reflected its fear that the country was gliding irrevocably toward a civil war that not only would lead to bloodshed but could result in a takeover by Marxist-led guerrilla and political groups.

U.S. officials believe that the recovery of U.S. influence here was a result of Washington's controversial decision to resume both military and economic aid to a regime that was still responsible for widespread violations of human rights. "In return for the military aid, the army was willing to listen to us," a U.S. diplomat said.

But foreign analysts believe that Washington's success to date was also possible because for the first time in recent memory the United States had both a clear policy toward El Salvador — and a representative able to articulate it forcefully.

Until mid-February, the ambassador here was Frank Devine, a cautious career diplomat who had given formal backing to the junta but had applied minimal pressure on it to carry out its announced reform program. And in the absence of unequivocal U.S. support for the junta, conservatives opened a campaign to persuade the army high command to depose reform-minded Christian Democrats from the government.

Taking Charge

Pending Senate confirmation of the new ambassador, Robert White, the deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, James Cheek, flew here to take charge of the embassy. Working closely with U.S. military officers attached to the embassy, he set about trying to halt the planned coup against the Christian Democrats.

"The U.S. Embassy pressured the army not to go through with the coup, warning that Washington would hold its aid and isolate the new regime internationally," explained a lawyer.

In a further effort to strengthen the five-member junta, Mr. Cheek signed an $8-million credit last week, part of a $50-million economic aid package for this year.

Questioned about Washington's support of measures aimed at troubling an entire landowning and financial class, a U.S. official explained, "In the past, a few large landowners got all the bank credits. Now that credit can be spread among the small farmers and cooperatives. There is no one more conservative than a small farmer. We're going to be breeding capitalists like rabbits."

Salvador Killings Charged

LONDON, March 17 (UPI) — Amnesty International said today that El Salvador had launched a campaign of murder and abduction in which hundreds of peasants and their families had been killed and many more forced to flee their homes.

About 80 persons, including at least 28 children, had been killed in Cuscatlan department since the March 9 announcement of agrarian reform that sparked the alleged campaign, Amnesty said. In Chalatenango department, a circle of fire was lit round a village to prevent people escaping. Troops then moved into the village, killing about 40 persons and abducting many others, the organization said.

Carter Favored Today in Illinois; Reagan, Anderson in Close Race

By Larry Green

CHICAGO, March 17 (LAT) — The presidential primary circus moves into Illinois tomorrow, and the one-day stand could be a crucial performance for Republicans and Democrats alike.

At stake are victories in the nonbinding presidential preference contest and in the separate — and more important — election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. The candidates who win the preference polls may not be the same ones who walk away with the most convention delegates.

Two shows will occupy the center ring. A clear-cut Democratic contest has emerged between President Carter, who has used surrogates to conduct his campaign, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who is running with the support of Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago and the city's Democratic machine. The result could determine, to a large extent, how much life is left in Sen. Kennedy's candidacy.

Illinois will be the first neutral state where Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy will meet in a primary election. Earlier contests were staged on Sen. Kennedy's home turf, the Northeast, and in Mr. Carter's territory, the South. The polls put Mr. Carter far in front in the popularity contest.

Both candidates have slates of delegates pledged to them in every congressional district. A total of 152 of the 179 who will go to the convention will be elected; the remainder will be chosen by a state convention next month.

But the big Republican contest could overshadow the Democrats. Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., who was "John who?" to many voters until two weeks ago, could emerge from tomorrow's voting as a candidate with whom Ronald Reagan and George Bush may have to share the spotlight. In fact, this could be one of Mr. Bush's last appearances. He has called his performance in Illinois a watershed, but recent polls suggest that it may turn out to be a Waterloo for the former CIA director and congressman.

The announcement Saturday by former President Gerald Ford that he would not be a candidate has added importance to the Republican primary, placing the focus on those already in the race and giving Mr. Bush and Rep. Anderson a chance to appeal to voters as Mr. Reagan's only serious challengers.

Also in the Republican race is Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., a conservative who is given little chance of gathering significant support. That tends to discount the contention of other candidates that Rep. Anderson will do well merely because Illinois is his home state.

Almost every survey of Illinois voters shows Rep. Anderson, in an amazing come-from-behind effort, either winning tomorrow's popularity contest or running even with Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California. However, in the battle for the 92 delegates at stake in the primary, Mr. Reagan could come out on top, because he has candidates pledged to him running throughout the state. In all of Illinois, only 43 delegates pledged to Rep. Anderson will be on the ballot.

Ten additional delegates to the Republican National Convention will be selected at a state convention in May.

A big sideshow in tomorrow's political circus involves Mayor Byrne. The primary will be the first test of the political machine that she has tried to fashion, and the signs are that she will suffer a humiliating defeat along with some of the candidates whom she has supported. Chief among them is Sen. Kennedy. Last Wednesday, ward bosses delivered bad news to Mayor Byrne: most of them do not think that they will be able to carry their wards for Sen. Kennedy in the preference vote.

Carter Wins in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 17 (UPI) — President Carter defeated Sen. Kennedy in Puerto Rico's Democratic presidential primary yesterday, taking the preference poll and winning 21 delegates to Sen. Kennedy's 20.

Result of State Vote Buoys 'Greens' in West Germany

By John Vinocur

BONN, March 17 (NYT) — A surprisingly strong performance by the environmentalist party in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state elections has unsettled the West German political landscape just when the major parties were beginning to dismiss the environmentalists as a potential factor in the national elections Oct. 5.

The environmentalist party, known as the Greens, won 5.3 percent of the popular vote yesterday, enough to place its candidates in the state legislature in Stuttgart for the first time. Most political analysts have suggested that the Greens, a national party since January, would have to win a little more than 3 percent of the vote in October to influence the election for chancellor.

The environmentalists' performance was a surprise to strategists for the major parties, who had begun to assume that the impact of the Afghanistan crisis on West German voters would be strong enough to keep the Greens — referred to as a "sunshine party" — from playing a significant national role. Environmentalist leaders said before the election that if they did poorly in Baden-Wuerttemberg there would be little sense in campaigning nationally in the fall.

The results maintained the Christian Democrats in power in the state with 51.4 percent of the vote. Both the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats lost votes, while the Free Democrats, the Social Democrats' coalition partner in the federal government, gained marginally.

The outcome appeared to frighten the Social Democrats more than any other party, although their losses were smaller than those of the Christian Democrats. The reason for the concern was that the leading Social Democratic candidate, Erhard Eppler, a member of the party's left wing and a strong opponent of nuclear energy, had seemed the kind of personality that would attract voters with environmentalist interests.

The Social Democrats count as well on young voters, but the party seemed unable to hold onto them in the usual proportions. In the university towns of Freiburg and Tuebingen, the Greens won 11.6 percent and 10 percent, respectively, and they got 7 percent in Stuttgart.

Hans-Ulrich Klose, the Social Democratic mayor of Hamburg, said that the proportion of young voters choosing environmentalist candidates had to be a matter of concern for his party. Friedrich Zimmerman, one of the closest aides to Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, said that the results represented a clear change in the political surroundings and required the established parties to reconsider their basic assumptions.

None of the parties suggested, however, that any direct parallels could be drawn from Baden-Wuerttemberg, a state with a strong environmentalist lobby, to the election in October. Party strategists pointed out that the 73-percent participation in the election was low by West German standards and that the Greens' share of the vote might have been diminished if the voter turnout had been greater, as is normally the case in national elections.

Many politicians have assumed that the Greens' strength is limited to local politics. But their showing in Baden-Wuerttemberg represents their second electoral success — last October, they won seats in the Bremen state parliament.

Eppler Quits Post

STUTTGART, March 17 (AP) — Erhard Eppler, the Social Democratic Party chairman in Baden-Wuerttemberg, announced today that he was resigning as party leader in the state legislature.

Mr. Eppler said that he planned to retain his position as state chairman of the party and to remain in the legislature.



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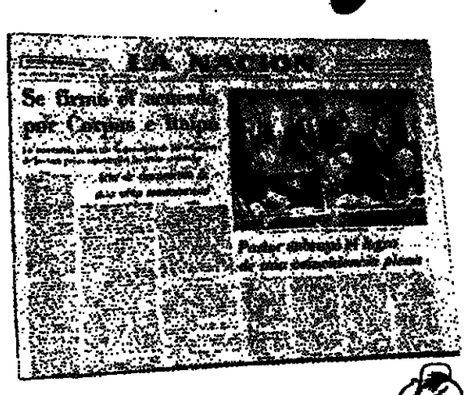
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Russians Building More, Better Tanks Than NATO

By Drew Middleton

W YORK, March 17 (NYT) ile the United States has been g toward the production of its w tank in 20 years, the Soviet has been improving the qual- d quantity of its tank forces as embarked on the produc- it its fourth new tank in 20 the T-80.

Soviet tank program could wed with more equanimity by ited States and its NATO al- there were reasonable confi- that the Soviet tanks now de- , the T-64 and the T-72, were able to the anti-tank guided s of the U.S. and allied ar-

the evidence of European in- nce sources and Defense De- ent officials who have testi- fore Congress is that the two battle tanks are equipped new form of armor resistant etration by the U.S. TOW and Dragon anti-tank missiles and against the European HOT and Milan missiles as well.

Both TOW and Dragon are being modified to ensure penetration of existing Soviet armor. But some analysts of the Soviet tank forces doubt whether these modifications will produce weapons that could destroy the T-80s, which are expected to reach Soviet armored divisions late this year.

The qualitative lead that the West hoped to assume through the production of the American XM-1 tank, the West German Leopard 2, the British Chieftain 2 and hundreds of thousands of anti-tank guided missiles has been put in doubt. And the Russians have added to their quantitative superiority.

By the middle of last year about 9,900 T-64s and T-72s had been deployed by the Soviet Union. About 7,800 of these were with armored units in Eastern Europe and in the western military districts of the Soviet Union. In addition the Soviet Army has about 12,000 tanks, most of them older models, in storage, according to European intelligence sources.

The U.S. Army's goal for production of the XM-1 is about 7,700 tanks by late in the decade.

Soviet Superiority

The military problem posed for the West by the Soviet superiority in numbers and quality has been exacerbated by the improvement in the body armor of the T-72 and, to a lesser extent, in late models of the T-64. The T-80 is expected to have even better armor.

William Perry, under secretary for research and engineering in the Defense Department, told Congress last year that the TOW anti-tank missile was incapable of penetrating the T-64 and T-72 and that even after the planned modifications, the new TOW-2 might be incapable of stopping the T-80.

Percy Pierre, assistant secretary of the Army for research, told Congress that both the T-64 and the T-72 were superior to the M-60, the U.S. tank now deployed in Europe, and that "in face of the overlapping succession of new tank developments, we no longer are on safe ground contending that our yet-to-be-deployed XM-1 will be vastly superior to future Soviet models."

American and European specialists believe that until modified U.S. and European anti-tank missiles are produced and deployed, Soviet tanks, already numerically superior, will be able to take a hit on their frontal armor and keep moving. The specialists also believe that the quality of the new U.S. tank and of advanced European tanks will be matched by the Soviet T-80 that is likely to be produced faster and in greater numbers.

The United States is trying to improve the range and lethality of the more than 100,000 TOW missiles in the Army's inventory and to improve the range of the Dragon missile, now 1,000 to 1,500 yards.

A weapon for the future is the Assault Breaker, a new anti-tank weapon being developed by the United States and a French-British-West German consortium that is to be deployed in the last half of the decade.

Assault Breaker will fire multiple missiles carrying large numbers of small heat-seeking bombs, or small missiles with a range of almost 100 miles.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, according to arms specialists, already has awarded contracts for components of the Assault Breaker system.

Some senior officers said they thought that rather than the Assault Breaker, what the Army needs in the next "dangerous years" is a weapon available today "or at latest tomorrow."

China Said to Force Many Sterilizations

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, March 17 (LAT) — Untold thousands of Chinese women have been forcibly sterilized, or tricked into submitting to such operations, as part of the country's drive for zero population growth by the year 2000.

Forced sterilizations, reported by a wide range of Chinese women and confirmed in the columns of The People's Daily, are the latest sign that China is increasingly adopting coercive methods to ensure that every baby born during the rest of this century is the only child in the family.

Coercive steps to control population have backfired elsewhere, sometimes toppling the governments that perpetrated them. In India, forced sterilizations were partly blamed for the 1977 collapse of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's first government.

But China, with 970 million people by its own count and more than a billion by most foreign estimates, appears ready to risk some political unrest in the interest of stopping population growth.

The one-child campaign started as a purely voluntary program in early 1979, when Sichuan and then other provinces began to offer financial incentives, such as annual bonuses, free schooling and guaranteed factory jobs, to couples who limited themselves to a single baby. But perhaps because of the government's reappraisal of the program's cost, the emphasis has shifted in recent months. The government now says less about incentives and relies heavily on strict enforcement and penalties.

Overzealous administrators, now under pressure from higher authorities to curb local birth rates, sometimes force women to submit to sterilization or order doctors to perform such operations on new mothers still anesthetized from childbirth, according to first-person and press reports from the provinces.

A recent letter to the Xian Daily, a newspaper published in the capital of Shanxi province, complained bitterly of "improper doings" in *family-planning clinics there. It said* many women had been forced or tricked into sterilization operations, "causing both mental and physical pain."

The People's Daily reprinted the letter, a tacit admission of its accuracy, and promised that all complaints of this kind would receive close attention from the proper authorities. But it did not specifically disavow the forced sterilization policy.

U.S. Judge Says Airline at Fault In Fatal Crash

CHARLOTTE, N.C., March 17 (UPI) — A federal judge ruled that Eastern Airlines, and not air traffic controllers, was negligent in the 1974 crash near Charlotte municipal airport that killed 72 persons.

Judge James McMillan said the DC-9 crashed because the two men flying the plane "were not simply inadvertent but rather were grossly negligent."

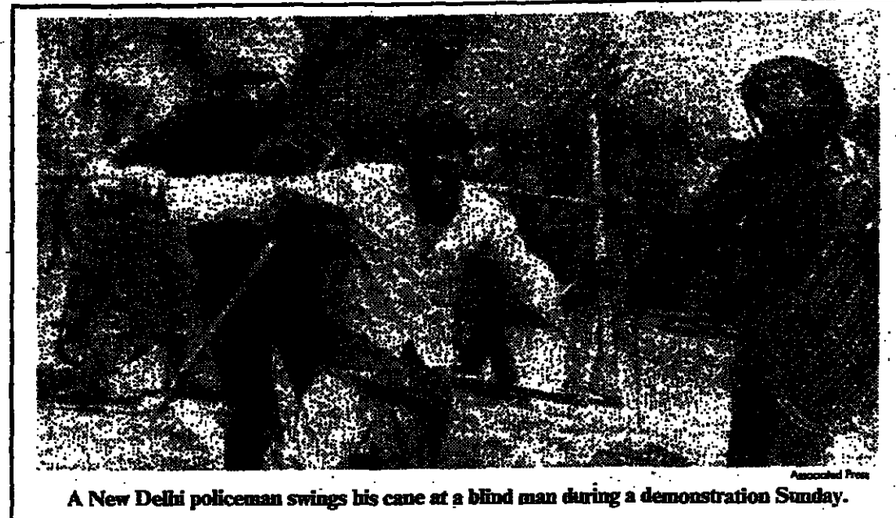
Judge McMillan's comments came in his final judgment, filed Friday, of a suit brought by two survivors and the estate of a man killed in the crash on Sept. 11, 1974, of Flight 212 from Charleston, S.C. The plaintiffs were awarded $5,012,000 in damages last November by the jury that heard the case. A spokesman for Eastern, which has called the award excessive, said that company officials had not seen Friday's judgment and could not comment.

The pilots had been criticized for conversation about non-flight related subjects on the final approach to the airport, and the Charlotte Observer reported yesterday that the judge said the crew made so many mistakes that he doubted an altitude warning from air traffic controllers would have helped.

Eastern argued that the Federal Aviation Administration and the air traffic controllers should share the blame for the crash because the controllers failed to notify the pilots that the plane was flying too low. Judge McMillan said there was no evidence to indicate ground controllers knew the plane was low.

Hungary Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP) — Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived in Moscow today for an official visit, Tass reported. *He was met at the airport by Soviet* Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.



Associated Press

A New Delhi policeman swings his cane at a blind man during a demonstration Sunday.

India Lawmakers Protest Police Beating of Blind

NEW DELHI, March 17 (UPI) — Nearly the entire opposition walked out of both houses of Parliament today to protest the police beating of blind demonstrators here yesterday.

About 40 members of the Lower House stormed out at Home Minister Zail Singh's statement about the "alleged lathi [cane] charge."

Witnesses said that police wielding stout bamboo canes waded into a demonstration of 225 blind persons and thrashed many of them to break up their effort to present demands for better treatment to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Opposition lawmakers waved newspapers with photos of the incident as proof against the minister's use of the word "alleged."

Mrs. Gandhi today ordered an investigation into the violence, which left dozens of the blind persons, also disabled in others ways, bleeding and moaning in the street near her residence. The blind groped around the street in panic, falling over one another. Others on crutches tried to hobble away, but could not flee quickly enough to avoid the police.

The Press Trust of India reported that about 100 demonstrators were arrested and jailed. Their petition for better job training programs never reached Mrs. Gandhi.

Obituaries

Rafael Paasio, Former Finnish Premier

HELSINKI, March 17 (AP) — Rafael Paasio, 76, a leader of the Finnish Social Democratic Party who twice served as premier, died today in his hometown of Turku, western Finland, after a long illness, the national news agency STT reported.

Mr. Paasio led a coalition government from 1966 to 1968 and a Social Democratic minority government in 1972 that lasted only six months. He served as a member of parliament from 1948 to 1975, and from 1949 to 1966 he was chairman of its Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Social Democrats, a socialist *group with a large working-class* following, became Finland's biggest party under his leadership, from 1963 to 1975.

Because of Finland's strong presidential system, premiers do not have the power here that they have in many other European nations. Urho Kekkonen has been president of Finland for the last 24 years.

Adm. Robert Lee Dennison

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP) — Retired Adm. Robert Lee Dennison, 78, a 40-year Navy veteran and onetime naval aide to former President Harry S Truman, died Friday of a pulmonary embolism at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

During his last three years before retirement in May, 1963, Adm. Dennison was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and supreme allied commander, Atlantic, for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Before World War II, Adm. Dennison commanded submarines and destroyers and was based in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. *During the* war, he participated in the planning, seizure and occupation of Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians in *1942.*

After the war, he was assistant chief of naval operations for politico-military affairs, commanded the battleship Missouri and served five years as President Truman's naval aide beginning in 1948. On his retirement from the Navy, Adm. Dennison joined Copley Press and was chairman of the board of Copley Computer Services before retiring in 1973.

Alfred I. Barton

MIAMI, March 17 (AP) — Alfred I. Barton, 87, one of Miami Beach society's most prominent leaders for more than 30 years, died Saturday.

Mr. Barton, who came to Miami Beach in 1905, was a founder of the exclusive Surf Club in suburban Miami, where wealthy guests in the 1920s and 1930s frolicked by day in its oceanside cabanas and enjoyed the club's liquor by night during the Prohibition era.

The Surf Club was the temple of the era's upper class and Mr. Barton, its high priest came up with *something new every Saturday* night — the Nautical Party, the Yucatan Party, the Farm Gala, the Monte Carlo, the King Arthur's *Court Party and other such theme* events. At one affair, Mr. Barton had 300 tables made entirely of ice, with orchids frozen inside.

Bice Valori

ROME, March 17 (UPI) — Italian stage and television actress Bice Valori, 53, died today following a long illness, relatives said.

Miss Valori gained fame in Italy with her stage appearances in the comedies of Shakespeare, Moliere, Goldoni and Anouilh with actors such as Nino Manfredi, Walter Chiari and Rosella Falk.

6 French Scientists Ask to See Sakharov

PARIS, March 17 (AP) — Six members of the French Academy of Sciences have demanded the right to visit as soon as possible Soviet dissident leader and Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov.

They made their demand in a letter sent today to Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko, with copies to French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Paris news offices. The letter said that the right to such a visit to a colleague was in keeping with "the oldest traditions of the scientific world." The Soviet physicist is being held in internal exile in Gorki, several hundred *miles from Moscow and banned* from seeing foreigners.

Apprehension, Quiet Optimism Mix in Post-Park South Korea

By William Chapman

SEOUL, March 17 (WP) — The metaphor that South Koreans use to describe what is happening these days is the one about rebuilding a house, stone by stone, after the roof and a couple of walls caved in on the old one.

The country has to construct a new political system to replace the one that collapsed with the assassination of President Park Chung Hee last October.

It is rebuilding an economy that, after a decade of miraculous growth, faltered and spun out of control last year and is still heading downward.

It must deal with an unusual peace offensive from the north as the Communist government, which has sworn for three decades to dominate South Korea, presses a new *suit for unification.*

All this must be done by a temporary civilian government with a shaky mandate, watched from the wings by a martial-law command that sometimes seems to have its own ideas about the direction South Korea should take.

Apprehensive Mood

The result is an apprehensive, what-can-happen-next mood. In the *past, South Korea has been preoc*cupied with economic growth, national defense and the restless search for freer institutions. Today it just wants things to slow down.

An extensive public opinion poll published last week by a newspaper, Chosun Ilbo, showed social stability was a far more pressing public concern than national security or political liberalization.

But a series of interviews suggests there is considerably more unity, confidence, and agreement on broad goals than many suspected would be possible when Park was killed Oct. 26.

There is general agreement that a new constitution will be hammered out this year and the first free elections held early in 1981. The two political parties have shaped two constitutions remarkable more for their similarity than for their differences. The interim government is preparing to shape its own version, but so far no major contradictions have appeared.

New Freedom

The precarious administration of President Choi Kyu Hah has moved far to satisfy dissident groups by freeing political prisoners, granting amnesties, reinstating professors and students and jettisoning Park's authoritarian emergency decrees.

Opposition leaders such as Kim Dae Jung, who spent 33 months in prison under Park, want liberalization to move faster. But even he credits the president with getting off on the right foot.

Mr. Choi's government is *hemmed in by the martial-law au*thorities, who intervene through press censorship, control of public meetings and other less visible *moves. The government, according* to reliable sources, would have moved further to restore campus freedoms if the military had not objected.

Any attempt by the military to reverse the basic course would face widespread opposition, even within *the powerful corporate community*, which was angered by the Dec. 12 coup within the military because it created an image of instability *harmful to business. But many fear* some new social convulsion — such as a campus uprising — would trigger a military crackdown.

Even some dissidents who went to jail under Park are urging students to go slow, arguing that full liberalization will come in time.

Shattering Inflation

Economic rehabilitation is taking place against the backdrop of an inflation rate estimated at between 23 and 30 percent. Increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and a 16 percent devaluation of the Korean currency, the won, sent oil prices up by 60 percent last month. Premium gasoline costs $4.50 a-gallon at the pump — perhaps the world's highest rate.

Even before those shocks early this year, the fabled Korean economy was slumping badly. Exports, the main economic engine here, began slipping last spring, giving birth to a balance of payments deficit. An economy that grew at 10 percent a year through most of the 1970s leveled off to 7 percent last year, and the most optimistic projection for this year is 5 percent.

But widespread fears of collapse are gradually dissipating. Dep Premier for Economic Planning Hahn-Been points out that exp have started climbing since the valuation of the currency, and personal savings are growing a result of higher interest rates.

Foreign Confidence

A revealing gauge of South K rea's fiscal resilience came when Korean Exchange Bank went market last winter, hoping fo $300 million syndicated loan. prospects at first were not enc aging, but American, Canadian European banks jumped in so thusiastically that when the ag ment is signed March 26 in N York, the total subscription is e to be $500 million.

North Korea's urgent pressu reconvene unification talks has the South on the spot, but there *no serious disagreement on how* respond. Unification remains a tant goal to politicians here. South's government is agreed to *the North's willingness to* small steps toward normal relat if the suggested conference of p ministers ever takes place.

This means a gradual opening mail service, contacts between vided families, joint sports and cultural exchanges. Only those tentative moves would peacefully would the South co er entering into economic coo tion projects, the item that is highest on the North's agenda.

What worries the governmen concern that its moves might perceived as too slow and dism ested by South Koreans. The i of unification is widely popular extremely emotional issue am millions of people who have tives on the other side.

Vietnam Accuses U.S. and China Of Espionage, Murder, Sabotage

BANGKOK, March 17 (AP) — Networks of U.S. and Chinese agents are operating in Vietnam, assassinating officials, sabotaging factories, forging money and waging psychological warfare, the Vietnamese news agency said yesterday.

The agency said that before the *fall of South Vietnam to Commu*nist forces in 1975, the United States set up a network of spies and "all the conditions were ripe for civil war." That was averted by the Hanoi government's policy of placing dangerous elements in re-education camps, the report said.

Quoting a Vietnamese journalist, Nguyen Khac Vien, the agency said of Vietnamese society: "It must be admitted that there are still some young women soliciting in the streets, public servants who take bribes, and armed attacks by gangsters as well as by pro-American or pro-Chinese agents."

Referring to southern Vietnam with U.S. or French educations, the agency said: "Most are pretty happy to see their country free regaining its health. But when [illegible] run up against difficulty after [illegible] culty in private live and in pu[illegible] activity, many have reservat[illegible] and a few are even opposed to [illegible] regime."

The agency, describing Viet[illegible] as a democracy, added: "Rou[illegible] speaking, democracy works be[illegible] in the towns than the countrys[illegible] better in the capital than the pr[illegible] inces, better in the north than in [illegible] south."

Mobutu Visits Romania

BUCHAREST, March 17 (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko [illegible] Zaire arrived here today for an [illegible] cial visit and discussions with P[illegible] dent Nicolae Ceausescu.

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Exhibitions

...ans Giger: Backstage ...ith a Monster Maker

By Calla Corner

...NNE, March 5 (IHT) — ...ecene is pure Charles Ad... ...s the middle of the night. ...dark-haired dame in a ...own reads horror stories ...a baggy-eyed painter while ...and skeletons peer out of ...corners. But it isn't a car... ...does a take place in ...Village.

...ne is the Zurich home of ...st Hans Giger, creator of ...ing special effects for the ...tion hit film, "Alien." To ...e artist to ever more horri... ...wife Mia obliges by ...im horror stories out loud ...while he paints.

...days Hans Giger's own ...ffects (the beautiful Mia, ...ence for working at night, ...ment bulging with bones ...er things to make you ...e as talked about as the ...are meters of wood, plas... ...metal peopled with latex-...acemen, pulsing plastic ...the revoltingly visceral ...he created for "Alien."

...me Mia Giger laughs and ...r way through a behind-...s tale of "Alien" in heavily ...English. She is out of her ...dress" now and into tight ...leather trousers, a black ...and an other worldly belt to ...mble a show of her bus... ...mings and designs from ...a Lausanne's Palais de la ...through March 20; it will ...e Hanson Gallery in New ...April).

...ks from the Butcher

...ing of the Alien, she ex... "Everything was plastic or ...pet the baby monster. He ...Giger bought him at the ...." Her hands get into the ...e explains how the monster ...th to himself in one of the ...more horrifying moments. ...or was lying down smoking ...tte under a latex covering ...meone pushed up the guts ...a stitched hole. It was a

...the monster-maker is run... ...und the gallery in a black ...d black jeans, hanging ...gs and distributing docu... ...material like any artist ...nts his work be seen at its ...is public image is of special ...nce to him. His work has ...n upon in his birthplace of ...in eastern Switzerland, and ...quently had to answer for ...rly phallic sets for "Alien." ...not describe the Alien," ...per as he arranges a plastic ...ll being sold in the U.S. as ...e light. He tries anyway. ...ant, fast and terrible. It ex... ...stroy and destroys to exist. ...nd it terrifying or funny. ...terpret my paintings as ...on overpopulation, dis... ...mechanization in the fu... ...nd them beautiful and sen... ...ou interpret the Alien as

...r talk with Mia Giger ...ger's 40 years of fantasiz... ...s to light a man obsessed ...realist world that reflects ...Hieronymus Bosch and

...ts Agenda

"Casta Diva," a spectacle with ...g and choreography by Maurice ... music by Alain Louvier will have ...premiere March 18 in the IRCAM ...rojection at the Centre Pompidou. ...ers include Rojcri, Yann Le Gac, ...a Bonnitoli, the mime Vincent, ...ico Bocquillon and Renaud Fran... ...loniki Dominique Probst and col... ...Strauss. Andy Moorer will be re... ...for the computerized sound, sets ...g are by Alan Burnett and cos... ...ney Miyake and Tomio Mori. The ...h will run through April 5, was ...ed for IRCAM, the music research ...ded by Pierre Boulez.



Economy Measure

Five U.S. Consulates in Europe on President's Shut-Down List

By Jeffrey Robinson

NICE, France (IHT) — Five American consulates in Europe are scheduled to be shut by Sept. 30 despite a congressional provision directing the president not to close them. President Carter issued an order directing the closures last month in Washington.

The consulates are in Salzburg, Austria, Goteborg, Sweden, Bremen, West Germany, Turin, Italy and Nice. Also listed for closure are U.S. consulates in Brisbane, Australia, and Mandalay, Burma, plus two not yet identified. Three which the president apparently considered closing but has decided to keep open are those in Adana, Turkey, Tangiers, Morocco, and Surabaya, Indonesia.

In 1978, President Carter outlined a plan to close some consulates around the world for budgetary reasons, among them, the five in Europe. But protests from American and local communities served by the consulates resulted in Congress' tacking a provision onto the State Department authorization bill to keep the posts open. President Carter signed the bill.

In February, however, the president sent a memo to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance saying said that on Vance's recommendation in 1978 he approved the closure of the 13 consulates that the secretary of State had judged to be no longer necessary for the performance of essential functions. He acknowledged that Congress had included a provision in the Department of State Authorization Act for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, that 10 specific consulates of the 13 should not be closed.

"At the time of my approval of the Authorization Act," the president's memo reads, "I noted that because of the president's constitutional power to appoint consuls and the authority implicit in that grant of power to decide where and when a consul should be appointed, I regarded the provision in the Authorization Act to be a recommendation and not a requirement."

The presidential memo says that the advisability of closing the 10 consulates was reconsidered during the preparation of the 1981 budget, but that recent events have led him to conclude that only three of the 10 should remain open. The seven to be closed are, in his words, "clearly marginal", and he wants them shut.

'If Asked Only' Press Releases

The 1978 position of the State Department towards the announced closings was summed up by spokesman Hodding Carter 3d: "Closing posts is, in fact, only one of a number of measures we are obliged to take within the Department of State because of the current constraints on our resources . . . However, the closing of posts should not be interpreted as any lessening of U.S. interests in a particular area . . . Our level of services and representation [will be] maintained at as high a level as possible."

The same response comes, almost verbatim, from the principal officers at the consulates involved.

To avoid the kind of outcry that followed the 1978 announcements, embassies in the various countries concerned have drawn up "if asked only" press releases. The "if asked only" statements say that the president has deemed the closing necessary for budgetary reasons and that the nearest U.S. consulate will pick up the work load, continuing to provide the fullest service to the area.

Operating budgets at each of the five consulates runs from about $175,000 to $275,000 a year, with three of the five in the $225,000-$250,000 range.

"That $1.2 million figure is not necessarily money saved," admits an embassy budget officer. "Closing one consulate adds to the operating costs of another. Travel expenses increase because there is now a wider area to be serviced, and the increased work loads require an increased staff."

The shutdowns come at a time when the number of visa applications in Europe is increasing as Europeans discover the United States. The decline in the value of the dollar makes the U.S. a bargain for most Europeans.

The consulate general in Bremen, which opened in 1796, issued more than 20,000 non-immigrant visas last year. There are only about 3,000 Americans living in the area, but the Bremen office also handles official matters for about 10,000 servicemen and their dependents living within the consular district.

The five-member staff of the Salzburg consulate does not issue visas, but it does account for nearly a fourth of State Department-generated trade opportunities in Austria, according to a spokesman. Opened after World War II, the Salzburg consulate was closed in 1963, but reopened in 1973.

The Turin consulate, opened in 1877, services an area considered by U.S. experts to be Italy's second most important commercial market. Milan is first. It reports that U.S. exports to the Turin consular district yearly amount to almost $300 million.

At the consulate general in Goteborg, non-immigrant visas are up 40 percent, and trade opportunities have increased nearly 50 percent over 1978. The nearest consulate to take up the slack if Goteborg closes is in Stockholm, about 6 hours away by car. The Goteborg office was closed once before in 1970 but reopened six years later. The East Germans have a large trade center in the city and the Soviets have recently purchased a parcel of downtown land on which they are erecting two three-story glass buildings — one for a new consulate general, the other as a residence to house the estimated 60 employees who will work there.

The Nice consulate, opened in 1818, represents not only a part of France heavily settled by Americans but also serves as the official American representative to the Principality of Monaco. It is the busiest U.S. post in France outside Paris for special consular services. Commercial activities are reported to be up by almost a third over the previous year. Adds a longtime area resident, "The reason Nice is slated to close is because it's Nice. No one bothered to look at the work load of the consulate or at the fact that on any given day during the season there are some 20,000 Americans in the area. They figure Nice must be a vacation for the people employed here so the ax drops."

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Dance in Greece

Modern Alternatives Stir Athens

By Haris Livas

ATHENS (IHT) — Modern dance is late in coming to Athens, but the city is now in the throes of an awakening.

Although Athenians have seen an imposing array of modern dance groups at their recent summer-long festivals, it is only recently that modern dance has been taught here. The Merce Cunnigham, Alwin Nicolais, Alvin Ailey, Jose Limon and Maurice Bejart companies have performed here and some have given classes, but this winter's modern dance workshops represented something new.

The precedent was set last spring when Mary Hinkson, Martha Graham's lead dancer gave a workshop at the Athens Polytechnic. This winter Daniel Lommel of Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the 20th Century, Ruth Currier and the duo of Ross McKim and Sue Little have given classes.

There had been few alternatives to studying classical ballet, which has become a status symbol with more than 75 private ballet classes in the city.

Greeks have not yet gotten used to the idea of modern dance for themselves even though the president's daughter, Dora Tsatsos, who studied for years with Martha Graham in New York, teaches the Graham technique at the Yannis Metsis Ballet School. Metsis, who has his own company called the Athens Ballet Theater, has choreographed modern dances to the music of Nikos Skalkottas, the Greek modern composer who died in 1949 at the age of 45.

Rallou Manou, another dance teacher with her own company, has also tried to present modern dance to Greek themes, but she gets lost in special effects like miles of red ribbon unrolled on stage to suggest the trail of blood haunting the House of Atreus.

Jazz dance in Greece has perhaps won more converts. U.S. teacher Marilyn Dubrisk presented the first classes in jazz and another American, Ilanga, teaches jazz and Afro-American dance at the Athens Center for the Creative Arts. These classes have created an awareness of the choices available in dance.

When Ruth Currier was here she said that the advantage of modern dance was that "you approach it with a free mind. There are no expectations set up in advance. Thus it is just the opposite of classical ballet where expectations are set up and one goes to see the 32 fouettes in "Swan Lake" or this or that famous pas de deux."

Sees Potential

Currier, who became the artistic director of the Limon company in 1973, said of the Greek dancers following her workshop: "They need to see more dancing. And they need to make more dances for themselves. But they have no specifically Greek traits. They are very open and flexible. And they have less frozen habits than a lot of dancers. They have a lot of ability to assimilate new movement."

Theory of 'Sweat'

Lommel came to Athens at the end of February to give workshops on the Bejart technique, which is full of such maxims as "steps are not steps, they are words [Bejart's dances tell a story]." But Lommel warned against projection of personality at the expense of quality dancing, a fault he found in Greek dancers.

He preached Bejart's theory of "sweat" as essential for dancers. It is something that has to be learned in Greece where dancers have traditionally taken long vacations lying on a beach instead of praticing every day. Lommel's two classes a day for a week stressed technique and grace and fluidity of movement.

Music

Ricci Conquers With Only His Violin

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 17 (IHT) — At the time of the moon landings violinist Isaac Stern proposed to his piano accompanist: "How would it be if you and I were the first to give a recital on the moon?" To which his accompanist replied: "Isaac, don't you think you could find a local pianist?"

If Ruggiero Ricci were to contemplate such interplanetary pioneering he would be spared that problem. He gets along these days, as he did last night at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, without a pianist, local or otherwise.

And except for a new serenade written for him last year by the contemporary English composer Gerard Schurmann, he got along without a music stand, too. There was just Ricci, all alone on the bare stage, facing a large audience, armed only with his fiddle.

It is a spectacular and astonishing venture. A single number for unaccompanied violin, usually a Bach partita or the Chaconne, is not unusual in violin recitals, and there are not a few in any audience who greet its conclusion with a sigh of relief.

Well, there was Ricci last night playing not just one number but a whole program without any interference from hammers hitting strings, and to the unalloyed delight of everyone within hearing distance — sometimes he played so softly that hearing distance was rather less than the length of the hall.

It is unlikely that other violinists will rush to follow his example, for the simple reason that there is hardly another today who can or would choose or dare to play what Ricci plays or play it the way he plays it.

He is prodigious violinist, still very much a prodigy if hardly any longer a child. Nor was it just the familiar but nonetheless breathtaking pyrotechnics required for the likes of Ysaye, Wieniawski, Kreisler, Ernst and Paganini at the end of the program.

Indeed, for those already familiar with such Ricci wizardry the evening was most treasurably memorable for his masterly and deeply felt account of the fine sonata written by Bartok in 1944, the year before the great Hungarian's death, for Yehudi Menuhin.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, March 18, 1980

Carter's Crude Diplomatic Style

One of the great virtues of the English language and the Anglo-Saxon tradition is precision. English has roughly twice as many words as French: therefore shades of meaning can be expressed that leave virtually no room for doubt. Because President Carter uses English, it is reasonable to expect that his intended meaning will readily be discerned from his words. There will be cases, of course, when absolute clarity does not serve the president's purpose, but they should be self-evident. When he discusses a subject as important as the SALT treaty there ought to be no doubt what he is talking about. Nevertheless, at a White House news conference Friday night, the president said the following:

"One further development that would cause me to renounce the treaty would be after consulting with the members of the Senate to determine an interest of our nation that might cause such a rejection, in which case I would notify the Soviet Union that the terms of the treaty were no longer binding."

What does Mr. Carter's sentence mean? Having committed his government to the treaty in Vienna, will he now ask the senators what they think and renege on his commitment if they find it contrary to U.S. interests? The Soviet Union and even the United States' allies are often dismayed at the workings of U.S. democracy. That kind of initiative by the president would surely compound their confusion. Besides, if that *is* what he means, it is a significant shift in U.S. policy and should have been clearly articulated. In any event, after the president spoke, anonymous White House officials lined up to deny that interpretation, even though no other seemed likely.

Friday night's linguistic contortion comes less than two weeks after the so-called communications problem that has been blamed for the United Nations vote disavowal. President Carter's occasionally inept and sometimes inapt use of language symbolizes a crude diplomatic style. Public references to Montezuma's revenge in Mexico and sentences about SALT that sound like garbles are relatively insignificant if they are infrequent and isolated. But when they are relatively common and fit into a broad pattern of insensitivity and lack of subtlety in international relations they make cooperation with allies extremely difficult.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Gasoline Noose Is Loosened

The advance reports about President Carter's anti-inflation program had us fearing the worst for energy. It sounded as though he would try to balance the budget with a new gasoline tax. Whatever that might do for inflation, it would jeopardize sound energy policy. But since it would also make cutting the budget much easier, we feared expediency. The gasoline tax Mr. Carter has now imposed may turn out to be something different, involving as much courage as expediency. However much of either cannot yet be told. But meanwhile, in energy terms, the country gains.

For reasons that readers may find us monotonous about, we believe a tax to discourage dependence on foreign oil is essential to America's security and economy. A country that imports $90 billion worth of petroleum a year puts its neck in a noose held by foreigners. In time, the nation can shift to other forms of energy. But for the next three to five years, the only relief is conservation. How should it be promoted? People will use less gasoline if it costs more. Make it cost more by imposing a fat federal conservation t[illegible].

Now, the president has proposed his tax. It starts out as an oil import fee that needs no congressional action. It will mean a 10-cents-a-gallon increase in the cost of gasoline, or revenues of $11 billion a year. A dime is not big enough; we still think a fully rebated tax of 50 cents, or more, is necessary. Still, even a dime might reduce oil imports 3 percent.

The import fee, unfortunately, requires a complex control system to exempt heating oil and to cover domest[illegible] gasoline. So Mr. Carter is asking Congress to eliminate the complexity with a direct tax to replace the import fee.

In the current overheated climate, there is a big problem with such a tax. It will increase inflation, lifting the Consumer Price Index half a point and pulling other prices along. The best remedy for that would be to rebate the money to the public in tax relief. That would retain the conservation effect of the tax and offset the inflationary effect. The worst remedy would be to use conservation tax proceeds to balance the budget. For one thing, that would taint a potent energy weapon. And it would finance more federal spending precisely when true discipline and deeper budget cuts are needed. One can fight inflationary fire with gasoline, but not by pouring it on the flames.

The courageous aspect of Mr. Carter's import fee and tax proposal lies in its sequence. Congress may cheer, duck or snipe. But by going first, alone, Mr. Carter makes the tax his responsibility.

The expedient side of the equation depends on how the tax revenues are used. Mr. Carter says he won't snatch them to balance the budget. At least he says he won't unless he is forced to dip into a "margin for safety." Skepticism is in order here. Only days ago the administration was talking about having to cut not $13 billion, but $20 billion or more out of the budget. Whose safety? And how protected a margin? The public and Congress will have to post border guards. Mr. Carter has not left his words or his motives altogether clear.

In the meantime, there is good news about energy. The president of the United States has, on his own, imposed something that has long seemed merely wishful, that some politicians shudder even to talk about: a conservation tax on gasoline. It went into effect at 12:01 Saturday morning. At that moment, the noose around America's neck loosened a little.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cobwebs on Aid to Nicaragua

Try democracy, you'll like it. That has been the American advice to the revolutionary rulers of Nicaragua from the moment the Somoza dictatorship was overthrown last July. But when it comes to coupling practical help with good advice, the American Congress seems intent on proving that the world's greatest democracy is incompetent. A long-promised $75-million aid package for Nicaragua remains in a procedural limbo, despite the pressing need to support democratic forces in a turbulent region.

The aid package was approved by the Senate and just barely survived in the House. Now a conference committee must reconcile the two bills. The House version contains three amendments requiring a cutoff if Nicaragua tilts towards Castroism. But once that is resolved, there will be a further complication: the funds need to be appropriated. The simple solution would be to add the Nicaraguan package to the $8.1-billion omnibus foreign aid bill. But that legislation is being delayed because it would poke through Congress' self-imposed spending limit for this year.

Nicaragua needs the money now. Its private sector is starved for credits. Foreign banks have been nervously holding back loans until Washington makes up its mind. The lack of credits affects not only businesses but also agriculture, since cotton, a major cash crop, requires extensive capital investment.

The American delay can only undermine the friends of democracy in Nicaragua. Chairman Clement Zablocki of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has stated the simple truth: "We cannot provide assurance that this assistance will turn the tide toward the democratic forces. But of this I am sure: not to provide assistance would be to walk away and leave the game to the Cubans and Soviet surrogates."

For the time being, Congress could adopt a resolution allowing all aid programs to continue at existing levels. And by dexterous juggling, the administration might then direct some or all of the promised money to Nicaragua. If that is beyond legislative wit, why should Nicaraguans emulate the system for which we so persistently preach?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 18, 1905

LONDON — Lord Rothschild admitted here yesterday that the postponement of negotiations by the French syndicate of banks and credit establishments came as no surprise to the inner financial circles in London. The postponement sine die, he said, is by the force of circumstances and not the result of pressure on the part of the French government in the interests of peace. Between £500-600 million of French money is invested in Russia. With the affairs of Russia in the state they are it is difficult to find subscribers in France to a Russian loan. It is difficult to say where Russia will find money to continue the war.

Fifty Years Ago
March 18, 1930

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has gone on record as opposed to the use of the words "darkey," "picanninny" and "Negress" as applied to persons of Negro origin. Special objection is taken to the word "Negress," since, it is held, the term applies to women slaves on the auction block. The association approves the designation Negro when it is applied to the race as an adjective for colored people, and when it applies to individuals of mulatto, quadroon or octroon blood. The announcement states that "many persons and organizations unintentionally offend the colored race through ignorance of the facts stated above."

For Bani-Sadr, Khomeini Is the Way to Salvation

By Amir Taheri



PARIS — The world is heading for an explosion of cosmic dimensions that could shatter the planet and wipe out man in its wake. Between mankind and doom stands only Islam, represented by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

This, in a nutshell, is the message of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's "*Eqtesad Towhidi*" (Unific Economics), published in Tehran and hailed as the Islamic republic's ideological piece de resistance.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, now president of the Islamic republic, wrote the book in Paris, where he was a student for 15 years.

According to him, the world fell under "satanic rule" around 650 A.D. when Ali, the first Imam of Shiism, was murdered to be succeeded by "the evil Muawiyah," founder of the rival Ommayad dynasty. Following that, monotheism retreated and idolatory advanced.

Today, monotheism must make a comeback to save mankind from perdition. Islam is the only truly monotheistic faith left intact. Within Islam, Shiism reflects the truth. Within Shiism, the *ethna-ashari* (duodecimal) version, the belief in 12 Imams, is authentic. And within duodecimalism, Ayatollah Khomeini represents the truth. And among Ayatollah Khomeini's various interpreters? Well, have a guess.

'Agents of Satan'

Outside Ayatollah Khomeini's republic, all countries are ruled by "agents of Satan." And Mr. Bani-Sadr spares no one: the United States is "a monstrous leech, sucking the blood of mankind;" the Soviet Union is "the burial ground of so many peoples;" in France "housewives become part-time whores to buy furniture;" Israel is "a nest of vipers;" Saudi Arabia is "an inferno of harems," and China "stands on naked force."

Much of the book consists of a vitriolic invective against the deposed shah who "turned Iran into a desert, giving all its wealth to the U.S." "Iran," the writer tells us, "emerged from primeval waters with a bountiful nature and was covered with forests and had 50 million inhabitants." That was millions of years ago.

And yet, when the shah left in 1979, Iran had become "nothing but a wasteland" with no more than 36 million people.

The Pahlavis are gone and so would be all other "satanic rulers" in all countries. Iran must export its revolution. The *mustazafeen* (dispossessed) should rise in revolution, destroying the *mustakbareen* (the possessors). Ayatollah Khomeini would lead the world revolution that would end "centuries of slavery for mankind."

Western science, Mr. Bani-Sadr asserts, has reached an impasse and is incapable of explaining what is wrong with the world. "Only Islam knows the way out of the impasse," he emphasizes.

Non-Islamic societies suffer from discord and exploitation because they are based on power. And power, Mr. Bani-Sadr announces, corrupts. Islam, however, recognizes no power except that of the God. Any sharing of power would be *sherk* (idolatory). The whole world should have one God (Allah), one guide (Imam), one government (*hokumat*) and one law (*sharia*). Mankind should be united in a universal imamate (*umma*), which would abolish all frontiers as well as race or class distinctions.

Through "the revolutionary violence of the masses", would be created "the *unific society*" which would enjoy "unity of identity, of form, of content and of stages of development," Mr. Bani-Sadr writes.

Coveting wealth is a sin and no riches come about "without swindle and theft."

"Consider all these big companies, banks and large farms," Mr. Bani-Sadr suggests. "Is it possible that their owners came to possess them without robbing the toilers of the whole world?" "Rich men are thieves, suckers of human blood and veritable heathens."

Communal Ownership

In the universal imamate there will be no private property worth more than $50,000. Nor would there be public property, in the Marxian sense. Rather, we would have *ejma'ee* (communal) ownership, directed by the Imam. There would be no bank interest and profits would be fixed. Selfishness would end and "people would be able to take from each other's pockets whatever they like."

Mr. Bani-Sadr's book does not treat practical issues, being confined to ideological matters. But some of the measures the new president has espoused since Ayatollah Khomeini came to power show that he means to match his words with deeds. He has fought for the abolition of bank interest and pushed on with wholesale nationalization of banking, insurance and major industries.

He is also propagating a plan for returning millions of the urban poor to their native villages, so that cities can be reduced in size. If is this policy that has saddled him with the nickname the "Persian Pol Pot" from his opponents.

Fight for Survival

So far, however, the president has had little chance of making his writ run beyond his newly acquired offices at the former Commerce Ministry in central Tehran. Plagued with the problem of the U.S. hostages he cannot solve, Mr. Bani-Sadr has also had to fight for survival within the Revolutionary Council.

He has been spending much of his time writing a daily editorial in his own newspaper, debating political opponents on television, giving interviews to French reporters and making an average of three speeches a day. His hold on power might never become firm enough to enable him to put his interpretation of Ayatollah Khomeini's ideas into effect.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's belief in Ayatollah Khomeini as the savior of mankind sounds sophomoric but is sincere. He enjoys the serenity of certitude. For him Ayatollah Khomeini represents Islam and Islam knows all the questions and has all the answers from the beginning of the world to its end."

There is no need for "scientific doubt" and no reason to subject Divine Truth to the experience of the mortals. Mr. Bani-Sadr, thanks to his faith, has attained a state of bliss in this era of uncertainty and doubt.

As far as he is concerned, Allah has already shown us what is right and what is wrong, and who are "the goodies" and who are "the baddies." The Imam is there to guide us to salvation by telling us what God wills. All we have to do is listen and obey.

The author was the editor of Kayhan, the largest newspaper in Iran. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Vatican Changes Its Tone on Human Sexuality

By Louis Fleming

ROME — Week after week, at the pope's Wednesday audience, his subject was sex and marriage.

On one occasion, he read from the Book of Genesis: "Now both of them were naked, the man and his wife, but they felt no shame in front of each other."

The audience, and eventually many in the Catholic world, stirred to attention. Was John Paul II relaxing the Roman Catholic Church's old standards on sexuality? Was there likely to be an updating of *Humanae Vitae*, Pope Paul's 1968 encyclical that reaffirmed the traditional teachings on sexuality and birth control?

No New Concept

The pope insisted that there was no new concept. He was simply reaffirming the traditional line as Paul had reaffirmed more than a decade earlier.

Nonetheless, many seemed to think he had something else in mind, including, apparently, some within the Vatican.

"The exchange of the gifts of the body creates an authentic communion," said a headline in L'Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican newspaper. "The teaching of the pope leads us towards a happy and respectful rediscovery of the totality of our being." Father Claudio Sorgi, editorial coordinator of the Vatican newspaper, asserted in a front-page commentary.

The secular press was also electrified.

"Pope Wojtyla has ennobled the beauty of sexual love," Corriere della Sera said.

Not everyone endorsed the pope's presentation. Messaggero published an interview with an anthropologist who argued, "It is not true that the first man went around naked and then put on clothes because he was ashamed."

The whole matter stirred up so much commentary that Msgr. Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican's chief press spokesman, was besieged by queries. He did not wait for the pope to complete the series of sermons.

"The pope simply meant to repeat what had been asserted in the Second Vatican Council, in its *Gaudium et Spes Constitution* and in the *Humanae Vitae* encyclical," Msgr. Panciroli told reporters.

Rare Explanation

Such an explanation of papal intent is rare. It was taken as a measure of Vatican sensitivity.

In fact, the pope had quietly confirmed his conservatism in December, just weeks before he began the sermons on Genesis, sanctioning a sweeping criticism by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith of a study called "Human Sexuality," by the Catholic Theological Society of America. History seemed to have repeated itself. John Paul II was rejecting new ideas on sexuality in 1979, just as Paul VI has rejected the majority recommendations of a pontifical commission studying birth control in 1968.

There was, however, a shift in tone.

Paul VI's words never managed to make sex seem enjoyable. In rejecting the majority report in 1968, he only grudgingly acknowledged the joy of sexual relations while emphasizing related duties, difficulties and distress.

On the other hand, John Paul II, both as archbishop of Krakow and bishop of Rome, has employed an eloquence and understanding that have seemed more a celebration of sexuality.

"There is a deep connection between the mystery of creation, as a gift springing from love, and that beatifying beginning of the existence of man as male and female, in the whole truth of their body and their sex, which is the pure and simple truth of communion between persons," he told one of his Wednesday audiences.

Shift Confirmed

A Jesuit scholar here confirmed the change in tone. "We had become too legalistic in our pronouncements," he said.

An Italian woman remarked that "what shocked Italians was that a pope would even talk about such things." She obviously had forgotten that Pius XI, 50 years before, also extolled the unifying beauty of sexuality in marriage.

Some scholars dispute Msgr. Panciroli's official explanation that the pope has only been reaffirming the stand of the Second Vatican Council and *Humanae Vitae*. They argue that what matters more is that he has left in place the controversial 1975 document of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, entitled "Declaration on Certain Questions Concerning Sexual Ethics."

In the world of 1980, it was a tame document, but nevertheless an effort at least to acknowledge what is being discovered about the importance of sex in the post-Freud era.

"In fact it is from sex that the human person receives the characteristics which, on the biological, psychological and spiritual levels, make that person a man or a woman and thereby largely condition his or her progress towards maturity and insertion into society," the 1975 declaration affirmed.

But despite its nod to secular sexual enlightenment, when first published, the declaration was seen as a reaffirmation of the strict line of 1968, and the encyclical on the regulation of birth.

Still, some church scholars insist that its real significance was in proposing a new latitude for confessors in evaluating the sinfulness of those not heeding the stringent sexual standards of the Roman Catholic Church.

The 1975 declaration argues that "every genital act must be within the framework of marriage." It finds masturbation "an intrinsically and seriously disordered act," maintains that homosexuality is "intrinsically disordered and can in no case be approved of," and reminds the faithful that premarital sexual intercourse is illegitimate. It calls for celibacy for youth, widows and all other single persons.

But the declaration makes no reference to the question of contraception in marriage, argues prudence on the part of priests in judging homosexuals, advises that on the subject of masturbation "subjectively there may not always be serious fault," and counsels pastors to consider the behavior of people in its totality.

"It is true that in sins of the sexual order, in view of their kind and their causes, it more easily happens that free consent is not fully given," the Vatican declaration states. "This is a fact which calls for circumspection in all judgment as to the subject's responsibility. In this matter it is particularly opportune to recall the following words of scripture: Man looks at appearances, but God looks at the heart."

"However, although prudence is recommended in judging the subjective seriousness of a particular sinful act, it is in no way follows that one can hold the view that in the sexual field mortal sins are not committed. Pastors of souls must therefore exercise patience and goodness, since they are not allowed to remove God's commandments null, nor to reduce unreasonably people's responsibility."

That bit of ambiguity, carefully drafted in Rome in 1975, bears some resemblance to the practice of the church in Poland, the pope's native country.

Flexibility in the confessional in Poland is a tidy way of bridging the gap between priests who preach against contraception and people who practice it.

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Living Forever With Our Adversaries

By Adlai E. Stevenson

The great issue that splits the world in this troubled age, the issue of tyranny or freedom, cannot be reconciled. But need it be forced to a decision? It seems to me the problem is not to find ways to live in harmony with the adversary; it is to find ways to live beside him in the bitter discord of incessant power and ideological competition. In time there will be a break, sooner perhaps than prudence admits.

The infinity of problems we now face cannot all be solved quickly. And some of our problems probably can't be solved at all. Our choice is to let time assauge or exacerbate. Emotion in matters of national security is no substitute for intelligence, nor rigidity for prudence. To act coolly, intelligently and prudently in perilous circumstances is the test of a man or nation. The responsibility for organizing and sustaining the great coalition [of Western democracies] befell us Americans suddenly and before we were prepared for it. But we shall have to learn this job quickly and well.

One of our hardest tasks — if we hope to conduct a successful foreign policy — is to learn a new habit of thought, a new attitude toward the problems of life itself. Fortitude, sobriety and patience as a prescription for combating intolerable evil are cold porridge to Americans who yesterday tamed a continent and tipped the scales decisively in two world wars. As a people, we have never encountered any obstacle we could not overcome.

Many of the really hard problems in international relations may never be "solved" at all. The conflict between Moslem and Christian, which dominated world politics for some 300 years, was never resolved. Islam and Christianity learned to live together and the problem was submerged in the newer and more urgent problems of the Renaissance, the Age of Discovery, and finally the Industrial Revolution. So with the Thirty Years' War, which also started as a conflict between two ideologies, Protestant and Catholic. The underlying issues were never settled because they were logically irreconcilable; but they did cease to preoccupy the minds of men, as nationalism and class conflict began to emerge as more pressing issues. It is at least conceivable that the ideological conflicts of our own time will defy solution, in similar fashion, but will be replaced by other problems which we cannot now foresee.

Acceptance of Humility

So the first step in learning our new role in world affairs is not one which can be taken by technicians in the State Department, or even by political leaders. It has to be taken by individual Americans, in the privacy of their own homes, hearts and souls. It involves a conscious acceptance of Christian humility — a recognition that we are never going to solve many of the hard problems of the world, but will simply have to learn to live with them, for years, maybe for centuries.

In passing, it is noteworthy that other nations have greater patience, especially the Communist ones; and thus puts us with our obsessive need for quick solutions at a disadvantage. The Chinese, Russians, Persians and even British don't mind negotiating for weeks or even years if necessary. But maybe we too are learning. Experience suggests that it has not been easy for men to learn the wisdom and virtue of tolerance for ideas and ways of life which deeply offend the cherished tenets of their own faith. In times past men of fervent faith regarded religious tolerance as a sign of moral weakness rather than moral strength. It seems that only when warring faiths have become convinced that they must choose between common survival and mutual extinction do they agree to live and let live.

There is not the slightest chance of confidence and mutual trust among the members of the free world's coalition if the United States should fail the test of leadership. We have a great and fortuitous advantage, for if there is nothing the Kremlin wants more than to rule the world, there is nothing the United States wants less than to rule the world.

America's life story is the record of a marvelous growth of body, mind and character. Now at maturity we shoulder the heaviest burdens of greatness, for in the last analysis the epic struggle for our civilization, for government by consent of the governed, will be determined by what Americans are capable of: bearing burdens, in ennobling new duties of citizenship, is the greatness of men and nations measured not in pomp and circumstance.

Adlai E. Stevenson was the Democratic Party's nominee for president in 1952 and 1956 and ambassador to the United Nations from 1961 until his death in 1965. This article is excerpted from the book "Call to Greatness," a collection of the Godkin Lectures delivered at Harvard University in 1954 under the title of "A Troubled World."

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Some of Morgan's New York-based officers who aid international companies in the U.S. market. From left: Charles Werner, Thomas Kuhnke; Alessandro Fusina, head of the department; Till Guldimann; Claes Larsson; Roland Wojewodzki

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
43¼	31¼	ACF 2.24	6.7	6	230	35⅝	32½	33⅜	—2⅛
18⅜	12½	AMF 1.24	9.7	5	158	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
20⅞	12½	AM Intl .28	1.6		545	19⅞	17¾	17⅞	—2½
12¼	9½	APL 1	10.	34	48	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	26¾	ARA 1.82	6.3	5	61	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
54⅝	23½	ASA 3.15e	7.9		1394	41½	39⅝	39⅝	—2⅝
12¾	8⅛	ATO .60	5.9	4	125	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
31¾	17	AVX s .32	1.3	12	238	25¾	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅜
43⅝	30¾	AbbtLb 1.20	3.4	12	1054	36½	35½	35⅝	—1
34¼	17½	AcmeC 1.40	5.7	6	29	25⅝	24¾	24¾	—1
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.2	5	19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
14½	11	AdaEx 1.49e	13.		89	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	4	AdmMl .20e	4.8	13	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	30⅞	AMD n		15	183	39⅜	37½	37¾	—1⅝
36⅞	28⅜	AetnLf s2.12	7.1	4	496	31	29⅞	30	—1⅛
28⅛	15½	Ahmans 1.20	8.0	3	350	15⅝	d15	15	—1
3¼	2⅛	Alleen			24	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
43⅛	26½	AirPrd .80	2.3	9	314	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
28⅛	17½	AirbFrt 1.20	6.7	8	18	18	18	18	
17½	11⅜	Alcana .80	6.7	6	184	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	6	AlaP dpf.87	14.		17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
79½	54	AlaP pf 8.28	16.		z700	54	d53	53	—1
15¾	13⅜	Alagsco 1.48	11.	7	8	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
55⅛	16	Alaskin .80	2.2	14	468	39	35⅝	36⅝	—1⅜
36	27	Albany s 1	3.8	8	38	27¼	d26¼	26½	— ⅝
10⅝	6⅞	Alberto .36	4.4	9	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.4	7	48	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
66⅛	32⅝	AlconA 2.40	4.8	5	783	51⅝	50½	50½	—2⅛
37¼	23½	AlcoStd 1.68	5.9	5	32	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Alexdr .40	6.7	6	48	6⅛	d 6	6	— ⅛
34⅝	22½	AllgCp 1.08a	4.9	5	33	23⅝	d22⅛	22⅛	—1⅜
28⅞	19½	AlgCp pf2.86	14.		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	16¼	AlgLud 1.40	5.2	4	477	28½	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅞
56¾	31⅜	AlgLd pf 3	7.3		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—2
22⅛	15½	AlgLd pf2.19	14.		8	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
18	12⅞	AllgPw 1.80	14.	6	238	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
17¼	13	AllenGp s 1	7.5	5	26	14⅛	13¼	13⅜	— ⅞
57½	24⅞	Allergan .40	1.2	17	95	50⅛	48⅛	48⅜	—1½
61⅛	30¼	AlldCh 2	4.0		1025	52⅛	49⅞	49⅞	—3
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	7.8	6	211	11	d10⅝	11	— ¼
22¼	12⅛	AlldPd .60	3.3	9	18	18	17⅛	18	
27½	18⅜	AlldStr 1.70	8.8	4	421	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ¼
38⅝	26⅛	AllisCh 2	7.6	4	199	26⅛	d26	26⅜	
18⅛	12	AllrAu .64b	4.7	7	28	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr .72	5.1	5	40	14¼	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
70⅞	48⅛	Alcoa 3.20	5.6	4	1297	60½	57½	57½	—3¼
35⅝	16⅛	AmlSug 1	4.0	9	56	28⅛	25	25	—3½
59½	35½	Amax s 2.40	5.6	7	693	45¼	42½	43	—3½
76½	45½	Amax pf 3	5.2		3	58	58	58	—4⅛
32¼	20	Amrce 1.32	6.5	4	12	20½	20¼	20⅛	— ⅜
52	33½	Amrc pf2.60	7.5		1	34½	34½	34½	+?
61½	29¼	AHess 1.60	3.4	4	1246	48¼	46⅛	46⅝	—1⅞
132½	66⅝	AHes pf3.50	3.5		4	102	100½	100½	—8½
14	9⅛	AmAir .40	4.2	3	262	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
6	3⅛	AmAir wt			108	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	AAir pf 2.18	15.		36	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	12	ABakr 1.20	7.6	15	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
69⅝	51	ABrnds 5.50	9.0	5	79	61⅝	61¼	61¼	— ¼
33	24¼	ABrd pf1.70	5.8		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
33½	23½	ABrd pf2.75	12.		4	23¼	d23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
35⅛	29¼	ABrd pf2.67	8.6		4	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	29¼	ABdcst 1.60	5.3	5	722	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
16⅜	13	ABldM .78	5.6	6	13	14¼	14	14	— ¼
41⅛	29⅛	AmCan 2.90	9.8	5	251	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
22¼	16¼	ACon pf1.75	8.8		17	20	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
8¼	3½	ACentry		6	16	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
38	24½	ACyan 1.60	4.9	9	2292	33⅛	31	32⅛	+1
19⅜	10⅛	AmDistl		52	21	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	ADT 1.16	7.1	6	227	16⅞	d16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
22¼	16	AEIPw 2.22	14.	7	590	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
36⅜	25½	AmExp 1.80	7.1	5	516	26	25½	25½	— ½
14⅛	8⅞	AFamil .60b	6.3	4	157	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
22½	15¼	AGIBd 2e	12.		45	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	17⅜	AGnCv 1.44a	7.8		x10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
38⅝	26½	AGnIns 1	3.7	4	346	27½	26⅝	26¾	—1⅛
38⅛	26⅞	AGIn pf .90	3.2		2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—1⅜
16½	11	AHeritLf .48	3.7	7	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	6.4	5	99	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅛
29½	23¼	AHome 1.60	6.8	9	1651	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
131	104⅛	AHome pf 2	1.9		1	105½	105½	105½	+1¼
35⅜	24	AmHosp .80	2.9	10	429	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
11⅞	8	AmInvl .40a	4.3	6	31	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
39	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.5	12	382	33⅞	32	32	—1⅜
9½	6	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	531	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	36½	ANatR 3.20	6.9	7	169	47¼	45⅝	46⅛	—1⅛
31½	15⅝	ASLFl n.80b	5.1	3	49	15⅜	d15½	15⅝	— ¼
19⅛	11⅞	AShip .80	6.2	14	99	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅜
58¼	42⅛	AStand 3.60	7.3	5	144	49½	48⅛	49	—1⅜
18⅛	6½	ASterll .32	4.7	7	122	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
34½	22⅛	AmStr .80	3.5	6	21	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
62½	45	ATT 5	11.	6	2766	47⅜	46⅛	46⅝	— ½
66½	48⅛	ATT pf 4	8.8		13	50¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
47⅝	33⅝	ATT pf 3.64	11.		9	33⅛	d33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
49⅛	34⅝	ATT pf 3.74	11.		22	34⅝	d34½	34⅝	— ¼
19	14⅛	AWat pf1.43	9.4		z80	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
12⅝	9⅛	AWat pf1.25	14.		z70	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
21⅜	16	Ameron 1.20	6.5	5	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	AmesD .40b	2.7	5	55	15	14½	14¾	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Ametek s 1	4.8	10	244	21½	21	21	— ⅝
31⅜	18½	Amfac 1.32	5.1	6	161	26⅜	26	26	— ½
41	31⅛	AMPInc 1	2.7	11	63	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
30⅛	14	Amsco .40a	2.5	7	251	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
28⅝	14¼	Ampex .20	.9	11	171	24⅛	23½	23½	—1⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅛	3⅛	AmrepCp		11	62	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
24⅛	16½	Amstar 1.35	8.4	6	189	17⅜	d15⅝	16	—1
7⅛	5⅜	Amst pf .68	12.		14	5⅝	d 5½	5½	— ⅜
44⅜	32¼	Amsted 2.20	6.5	6	134	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
25	14⅛	Anlog s		15	121	23⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	14⅛	Anchor s1.28	8.3	5	34	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.5	5	x173	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅜
8⅛	5½	Angelica .40	6.4	5	125	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
33¼	11½	Anixter .40	1.6	7	78	27½	25⅛	25½	—1⅜
44	18⅛	Apache s.40	1.2	20	144	34⅝	32⅛	32½	—2¼
11¼	6¼	ApldDig		8	143	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
18⅛	7½	ApplMg 1.55t	10.	11	114	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
30½	21	Arcata 1.28	6.2	5	64	21⅛	d20½	20½	— ⅜
37½	28⅜	Arcat pf 2	7.1		1	28⅛	d28⅛	28⅛	— ½
39⅜	16⅜	ArchrD .20b	.7	12	930	29⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—2⅛
11⅜	3⅞	ArctEn .10e	2.5		69	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅛	ArizPS 2	13.	5	396	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
11⅜	7⅛	ArkBst .60	8.0		10	7½	7⅜	7½	
31½	22⅛	ArkLG s1.24	5.5	9	191	23½	22½	22½	—1
4	1⅞	ArlenRlty			34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
10⅛	5½	Armada		6	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
32⅞	19¼	Armco 1.58	5.6	6	282	28⅛	27	27	—1⅛
42	26⅜	Arm pf 2.10	6.2		117	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	—1
52½	39	Armr pf4.75	12.		y20	38⅛	d38⅜	38⅜	
19	12⅜	ArmCk 1.10	8.1	5	213	13⅜	13	13⅛	
24½	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.7	4	29	18½	18	18	— ¼
33	12⅜	ArrowE .20r	1.0	8	72	20½	19⅝	19½	—1⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	10.	4	26	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
26¾	19⅜	Arvin pf 2	10.		3	19½	d19½	19½	— ¼
58½	16¼	Asarco 1.40a	3.8	4	2815	37½	33	34¼	—3⅛
45½	32	AshlOil 2.20	6.9	5	525	32¼	d30⅝	31⅜	— ⅜
42¾	38	AshlO pf4.50	12.		3	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
23⅜	16⅛	AsdDG 1.50	8.1	6	70	18⅜	18½	18½	
22⅛	17⅛	Athlone 1.40	7.8	16	13	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
20⅛	15⅛	AtCyEl 1.84	12.	7	38	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
106	60⅛	AtlRich 2.40	3.9	9	1701	88⅝	87½	87½	—1⅜
45	36	AtlRc pf3.75	10.		z10	36	36	36	— ⅛
126½	72½	AtlRc pf2.80	2.7		8	105½	105	105¼	—1½
24¼	12⅛	AtlasCp			40	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
41	29⅝	AutoDta .64	1.9	14	287	33⅜	32⅞	33	— ¼
29⅞	19	AvcoCp 1.20	6.2	2	1787	20⅛	19	19⅜	—1⅛
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	8.5		14	51⅜	49½	49⅝	—3⅛
23¼	15½	Avery .72	3.8	8	27	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
32⅜	17⅜	Avnet .80	3.1	7	187	27⅞	26	26	—1⅞
53¼	32	Avon 2.80	8.6	8	328	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
28½	12⅜	Aydin		12	182	22½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	7⅜	BAV Lig 52c			7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
2⅞	1⅜	BT Mtg			12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅛	7⅛	Bache .50a	4.3	4	209	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
70½	37⅛	BakrInt .60	1.0	17	332	59⅝	58½	58½	—1⅛
24⅛	14⅜	Baldor s .24	1.7	9	76	15⅛	d14⅛	14½	— ⅜
40½	22⅛	BaldwU 1.20	4.0	5	59	30½	30	30⅛	
28⅜	20⅜	BallCp 1.40	6.5	5	20	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
48⅛	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.4	15	1119	26⅜	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
25⅞	18½	BallGE 2.44	13.	6	704	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
49	35	Balt pfB4.50	13.		z100	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¼
43	18⅜	BanCal 1.12	4.1	6	96	29⅛	27⅛	27⅜	—1⅞
19½	13⅜	Bandag .70	4.4	8	x63	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	19⅜	BangPnt 1	4.7	4	145	23½	21¼	21¼	—1⅛
44⅛	27⅜	BanP pf 2	6.9		2	31	29	29	—2
43¼	30⅛	BkNY 2.72	8.9	4	40	30⅜	d30½	30½	— ¼
16	11½	BkofVa 1.16	10.	4	14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	20¼	BnkAm 1.32	6.2	5	1806	22¼	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅞
48⅛	33⅞	BankTr 3.30	8.7	4	43	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
28	19	BkTr pf2.50	13.		17	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅞	Bonner .14	1.2	15	87	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
58⅝	28⅜	Barber 1.60	3.2	13	123	52⅝	50	50	—2⅜
16⅞	11	BardCR .36	2.8	9	311	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅜
21⅛	15	BarnGp s.80	5.0	4	15	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
23	18⅛	BarnBk n 1	5.5	5	54	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
27¼	14⅛	BarryWr .52	2.4	10	128	23¼	21¼	21¼	—1⅞
40	23½	Bausch s 1	3.0	10	413	34½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
49½	35⅛	BaxtTrv .64	1.7	11	902	38⅛	37⅛	37½	— ¼
10⅛	4⅞	BayFncl			264	5	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
27⅜	18⅜	BayStG 2.20	10.	6	16	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
14¼	9¼	BaykClp .64	4.6	7	9	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
38	25	Bearing .92	3.7	7	9	25	25	25	— ¼
24¼	16½	BeatFd 1.30	7.4	6	966	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
49½	34⅝	Beat pf 3.38	9.5		17	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.3	14	126	25⅞	25	25	— ⅞
36½	27⅛	BectnD .92	3.1	9	221	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
16	6	Beker		4	343	13⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—1⅞
50	26⅛	BelcoPt 1	2.7	5	177	39½	36½	36½	—3¼
30⅝	22¼	Belden 1.60	6.9	4	40	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
8½	5⅜	BeldnH .36b	6.1	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	BellHow .96	4.2	8	99	24⅛	23	23	—1⅞
15	6⅜	Bellind .20a	1.9	6	63	11⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
19⅜	15¼	BelCd g s1.64			14	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
30½	21⅜	Bemis 1.40	5.6	4	56	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	36¼	Bendix 2.84	6.3	6	215	45⅝	45	45	— ⅞
32½	17⅜	BenfCp 2	11.	4	74	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
19⅜	2⅛	BengtB		16	3144	8	7⅛	7¼	—1⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		6	108	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
29⅛	16⅛	BestPd .24	1.5	5	109	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
26¼	19⅛	BethStl 1.60	7.5	3	347	22⅜	21⅛	21¼	—1⅛
47⅝	34⅜	BigThr .88	2.0	14	95	43⅝	43	43	— ½
33⅜	16½	Binney .92	4.2	11	165	24	22	22	— ⅞
29¼	15⅛	BisFSL s.80	5.6	4	68	15⅜	d13⅞	14¼	—1½
25¼	19½	BlackDr .76	3.9	8	243	19⅝	d19½	19⅝	— ½
24½	14⅞	BlairJn s 1	6.3	5	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
25½	15⅜	BlissL 1.10	6.6	5	96	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.9	9	35	24½	23⅛	23⅛	—1¼
37⅞	23½	BlueB 1.80	5.9	5	186	32¼	30½	30½	—1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅛	3	BobbieBr		163	67	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
68⅛	37¼	Boeing 1.80	3.3	7	1936	58⅜	55¼	55⅝	—2⅜
42½	29⅛	BoiseC 1.75	6.0	4	588	29⅝	d29⅛	29⅛	—1⅜
27⅞	20⅛	Borden 1.82	8.6	5	593	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
42⅞	27⅜	BorgW 2.30	6.6	5	113	35⅜	34⅛	34¾	—1
7⅜	3⅜	Bormns .20e	5.3	7	59	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24	18⅜	BosEd 2.72	14.	6	46	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
84¾	61	BosE pf8.88	14.		z30	62	62	62	—1
11½	8⅞	BosE pr1.17	14.		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	BosE pr1.46	14.		25	10½	10¼	10¼	
13⅝	6⅝	Braniff .80	2.7		326	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
29⅞	20⅜	BrigSt 1.20a	5.2	7	81	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
39⅛	31	BristM 1.60	5.1	9	1262	32	31½	31⅝	— ¼
44⅛	33⅜	BrisM pf 2	5.7		3	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
38½	21⅞	BritPet .92e	3.1	6	290	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—1¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.2	6	126	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
25	18⅜	BkyUG 2.22	11.	6	35	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ¼
26½	18½	BkUG pf2.47	13.		9	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅝	BwnSh 1.20	5.1	5	23	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅜
30	12⅞	Brown .30	1.3	7	53	23	22	22¼	—1½
28⅝	22	BwnGp 2	9.1	4	15	22¼	d21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	BwnFer .70	5.1	8	176	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .90	7.0	5	393	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
30	24⅛	Brnsk pf2.40	9.3		9	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	4.0	8	275	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—1
25	16½	BucyEr .88	4.6	7	583	19⅜	19	19¼	— ¼
6⅛	4⅛	BudgC pf.60	14.		9	4⅛	d 4¼	4¼	— ⅜
19½	13½	BufFor s 1	7.5	7	33	13⅝	d13	13¼	— ⅜
16⅝	9⅛	Bundy 1	10.	8	58	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	BunkrH 1.96	14.		18	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
32⅛	20⅜	BunkR 1.20	5.0	7	94	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
32	22⅞	BnkR pf1.50	6.1		3	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜
20	15	BurlInd 1.40	8.6	6	1173	16⅝	16	16¼	
80⅛	39⅞	BurlNo 2.10	3.2	5	746	66⅛	64⅛	65¼	—1⅛
7½	5⅜	BrlNo pf .55	9.8		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
71½	40⅞	BrlNo pf2.85	5.1		46	57	56	56	—3¼
35⅝	22⅛	Burndy 1	3.4	9	26	29⅝	29	29¼	— ½
8⅞	3	BrnsRL		37	554	6½	5⅝	5½	— ⅞
87½	65⅛	Burrgh 2.60	3.9	9	543	67	66	66⅛	— ⅛
15	13	Butlrin s.52	4.0	7	119	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
18¼	9½	Buttes		49	84	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
43⅜	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.8	11	277	37	36	36	— ⅜
56⅝	44⅛	CBS 2.80	6.2	6	231	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ¼
11¼	6	CCI		5	233	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅜
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn		3	25	15	14½	14½	— ½
22⅜	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.9		16	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
11⅞	8⅜	CNAI 1.14a	13.		26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
71	48⅛	CPC 3	5.3	8	192	57½	56⅝	57	—1½
16⅛	13⅛	CP Nat 1.88	13.	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	CTS .80	4.7	7	676	18½	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅜
68⅛	34⅝	CabotC 2	3.4	7	145	60⅞	59	59	—2
21⅛	9⅞	Cadence		4	70	12⅛	11½	11½	—1¼
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		13	749	14⅝	14	14¼	— ⅛
54⅝	15½	Callhn 2.75e	8.3	6	779	37	32	33	—6⅝
7⅛	3	CamerB		6	76	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
39⅞	17	CmRL g s.60a	2.1		461	29⅜	27⅜	28¼	—3½
34⅛	26⅞	CamSp 1.90	7.2	6	191	27¼	d26⅛	26¼	—1¼
27⅞	19⅞	CampT 1.20	5.9	7	53	20⅜	20⅛	20½	— ¼
43⅜	23⅜	CdPac g1.70e			910	36⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—2⅛
18	10⅛	CanalR .64	3.9	23	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
29¼	19⅝	Cannon 1.20b	5.4	6	15	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
49⅞	37	CapCits .20	.5	9	1448	45	43¼	44⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	16⅛	CapHold 1.08	6.4	6	41	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅛	Caring g .10		10	226	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ½
29⅜	18¼	Carlisle s.90	4.3	5	16	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
29½	21⅜	Carnat 1.66	7.7	6	257	22⅜	d21½	21½	— ⅛
10	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	6.1	5	29	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
22⅛	14⅞	CarPw 2.08	13.	5	330	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	CarP pf 2.67	14.		3	19½	d19½	19½	— ¼
36	24⅜	CarTec 1.90	6.2	6	77	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	CarrGn .79e	7.0		11	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
21⅞	15½	CarsPir 1.10	7.2	5	29	16	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	CartHw 1.10	7.0	6	38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	CartWal .40	5.7	8	34	7	6⅞	7	
13⅜	7⅜	CascNG .92	9.3	5	32	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
19	12½	CastlCk .80b	6.5	10	125	12⅜	d12	12¼	— ½
61⅜	48⅛	CatrpT 2.10	4.5	8	643	48½	d46⅜	47	—2
17⅜	11¼	CecoCp .75	5.3	4	44	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
50	39⅜	Celanse 3.20	7.4	5	224	44⅜	43½	43½	— ⅝
48¼	37¼	Celan pf4.50	12.		2	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	Cenco		6	416	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
48	22	Centex .25	.7	12	86	38⅝	35¼	35¼	—4
16½	11¼	CenSoW 1.50	12.	5	243	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
20⅛	15⅛	CenHud 2.16	14.	5	38	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
17⅛	12½	CenlLt 1.70	13.	5	28	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅛	10	CenlPS 1.36	14.	6	123	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
65	24⅛	CenLaE 2	4.0	9	163	51¼	50	50	—1¼
15⅝	11⅜	CeMPw 1.64	14.	6	24	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
21⅞	11	CenSoya .84	6.5	6	242	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ½
28⅛	21¼	CenTel 2	8.9	7	93	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	35⅛	CentrDat 1b	2.6	13	179	39⅝	37⅛	38¼	—1⅛
9⅜	6⅛	CntryTel .64	9.5	5	17	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅜	Crt-teed .90	6.9	10	48	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
29⅜	15¼	CessAir .80b	4.2	8	261	21⅜	19	19⅛	—2⅛
28⅛	21	Chmpln 1.40	6.4	5	x604	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
28½	20½	Chml pf1.20	5.6		114	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅜	ChamSp .80	8.9	6	302	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
50	8⅛	ChartCo .80	2.9	2	1454	30⅞	27⅜	27½	—3⅛
45⅝	2⅜	ChartCo wt			431	25	21⅛	21⅛	—3
25½	16⅞	ChartCo pf			295	17⅛	d16	16⅛	— ½
11⅛	8⅜	ChasFd .80e	8.5		29	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43⅞	31⅛	ChasM 2.80	7.7	4	413	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
14½	7⅛	Chelsea .60b	8.1	3	27	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
44⅛	34	ChmNY 3.48	10.	4	93	34⅛	d33⅞	34	—1
22⅜	17½	ChNY pf1.87	9.9		10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
25⅛	18½	ChesVa s.84	4.0	7	49	21½	21	21	— ⅜
25⅛	19⅜	ChesPn 1.28	6.5	8	302	20⅛	d19⅛	19⅞	— ⅜
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	9.1	4	314	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1½
19⅞	9⅛	ChiMlw		20	71	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			8	29⅛	28½	28⅛	—1
29⅜	18⅝	ChiPneT 2	10.	6	48	19⅜	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅜	ChkFull .10e	2.9	6	121	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ¼
25	11	ChrisCft .52t	2.7	9	302	20⅛	19½	19½	—1
51⅝	27	ChCft pf1.40	3.3		4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	5⅜	Christn .40e	4.4	6	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
26⅛	17	Chroma 1.10	6.9	4	95	17⅛	d16	16	—1⅛
100½	66⅛	Chroma pf5	7.1		2	70	70	70	
11⅛	5½	Chrysler			1160	7⅞	7⅛	7½	— ¼
6	2	Chrys wt			392	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	8⅛	Chrys pf			101	9	8⅛	8⅞	— ¼
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	3.0	7	244	20⅛	d19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
30⅜	24⅛	CinBell 2.52	11.	5	9	24¼	d23⅛	23⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	14⅜	CinGE 1.96	13.	6	173	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
81½	59	CinG pf 7.44	14.		z100	58	d55	55	—4
37⅞	18	CinMil s .80	2.5	9	129	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	
26⅛	18⅛	Citicrp 1.30	7.3	4	2280	18⅛	d17	17⅞	— ⅜
112½	58½	CitiesSv 4	4.4	7	313	90½	86½	86½	—4⅜
22	14⅛	CityInv 1.20	7.9	3	797	15⅛	15	15¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	CityInv wt			32	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
34	22½	CityIn pf 2	8.6		11	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
45	31⅛	ClarkE 2.20	7.2	4	135	31¼	d30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	20½	ClarkOil .80a	2.1	4	366	40½	37¼	37¼	—3½
37⅛	27¼	ClvClf 1.40a	4.7	8	85	30⅛	29¾	29⅝	— ½
19⅛	13⅛	ClevEl 2	14.	6	378	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
78⅛	56⅛	ClvEl pf7.40	13.		z20	57	57	57	
11¼	5⅞	Clevepk .60	10.	13	48	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
13⅜	8¼	Clorox .76	8.9	5	349	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
12½	7⅜	CluettPe .48	6.6	4	114	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	8	CluettP pf 1	12.		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Coachm			54	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	CoastCp .40	1.8	4	848	23	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅜
33	19⅛	CstlCp pf1.19	4.3		1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
34	20⅛	CstlCp pf1.83	6.4		5	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	CocoaBlt .44	9.0	11	231	5	4⅞	4⅞	
42½	29	CocaCl 2.16	7.4	9	1189	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ½
23	13⅛	CldwBk s.88	5.2	6	24	17	16⅞	17	
16⅛	10½	ColeNt .72	6.3	5	13	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	3	Coleco		7	106	5⅝	5¼	5½	
18⅛	12	ColgPal 1.08	8.7	6	535	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
10⅞	6½	CollAik .72	11.	4	51	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	9	CollinF .32	3.6	4	100	9¼	d 8⅞	9	— ¼
27	15⅜	ColPen 1.40	8.9	4	738	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
54	37⅜	ColInd 2.90	7.0	5	528	42¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅞
47	26	ColGas 2.56	6.5	9	527	42⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—3
57⅛	49⅛	ColGs pf5.48	11.		2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
37⅛	20⅛	ColuPct .42e	1.5	8	168	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
26½	19½	ColSOh 2.32	12.	7	284	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
105	91	CSO pf10.52	10.		z20	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
28	21⅛	CSO pf 2.42	8.7		24	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
64⅜	35⅛	CmbEn 2.40	4.4	9	288	56⅛	54⅛	54½	—1⅞
15⅝	8⅝	CmbEq .071			143	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
17	9⅜	Comdis n.28	2.7	7	23	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
26⅜	17⅜	CmwE 2.60	14.	7	1344	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
20½	12½	CwE pf 1.90	14.		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅞	CwE pf 2	14.		9	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅞	CwE pf 2.37	13.		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
28	20½	CwE pf 2.87	14.		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
89½	55	CwE pf 8.40	14.		z200	58	58	58	+ ½
47½	33⅛	Comsat 2.30	6.6	7	65	35⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅞
34⅛	15⅜	CoPsyc .60	2.0	14	67	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
22¼	13⅜	ComPS 1.88	13.	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
48⅛	26⅞	Compgr .28	1.0	7	75	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
24⅛	10⅛	CompSci		13	267	19⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
59⅛	23½	Cplvsn s		23	426	49⅛	47⅛	47½	—3⅛
19⅜	15½	ConAgr 1.34	7.9	5	3	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
40½	27⅛	ConsMl 2	6.0	4	27	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
39½	29⅜	ConnGn n1.52	5.1	5	610	30⅜	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅝
27⅞	18	ConnM 2	9.3	14	28	21⅜	21½	21⅜	— ¼
18	13⅛	ConnNG 1.60	12.	7	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
58⅜	31	Conoco 1.90	4.3	6	1749	46⅛	44⅛	44½	—2⅛
24⅛	12½	Conrac .80	4.2	45	38	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
24⅞	19⅛	ConEd 2.68	13.	5	431	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
88⅛	64⅛	ConEpf 6	9.1		3	66½	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
48½	35	ConE pf4.65	13.		z30	36	36	36	
50	36⅛	ConE pf 5	13.		17	37½	36⅛	37½	+1¼
27⅛	20	ConFds 1.76	8.4	5	198	21½	21	21	— ⅛
64	49	ConF pf4.50	9.0		1	50	50	50	+1
28⅛	18½	CnsFrt 1.30	6.4	4	28	20½	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
49	36	CnsNG 3.24	7.9	7	60	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
23½	15⅜	ConsPw 2.36	14.	5	303	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
42	28⅛	CnPw pf4.16	14.		z100	30	30	30	+1⅛
44½	33	CnPw pf4.50	14.		z20	32	d32	32	—1
77⅛	52	CnPw pf7.45	14.		z50	52	52	52	
80⅞	57	CnPw pf7.76	14.		z200	56½	d56	56	—2
24⅛	16⅛	CnPw pr2.50	15.		4	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	CnPw pr2.23	15.		15	15	15	15	
24	16⅛	CnPw pf2.43	15.		4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	ContAir .40	4.5		335	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	5	ContCap		6	79	7⅛	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
11½	9⅛	CntlC pf 1.25	14.		z140	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅛	CntlCorp 2.20	9.4	4	225	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
32¼	26½	CntlGrp 2.40	9.0	5	354	26⅛	d26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
24½	15⅛	CntGp pf 2	13.		15	15⅝	d15½	15½	— ½
30⅛	22½	ContlIll 1.60	7.5	4	905	22⅜	d21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
17⅝	12⅝	ContlTel 1.36	10.	6	272	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
62½	32⅝	CtlData .60	1.2	7	628	50⅛	48½	48½	—1⅝
48	34	CnDt pf 4.50	13.		z130	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
32½	26	Conwd 1.80	6.6	6	14	28⅛	27⅜	27⅜	—1⅞
10⅛	5¼	CookUn .15e	2.8	9	548	6	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
74½	46⅛	Coopln 2.16	3.1	9	442	70	68⅝	69	—1⅞
42⅛	37⅛	Coopl pf2.90	7.9		195	37⅛	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	18⅛	CoopLab .60	3.2	9	119	19⅝	19	19	— ⅞
17	13	CopT pf1.25	9.3		4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Copelnd .92	4.4	11	5	21	20⅛	21	— ⅛
21	17⅛	Copwld 1.48	8.4	4	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Cordura .40	9.3	23	116	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
27½	12⅞	Coreln .72	3.6	8	34	20½	20	20⅛	
15⅛	13	Coreln wi			7	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
65	49⅜	CornG 2.12	4.1	7	356	52⅛	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅜	CorrBlk 1.72	7.6	8	26	22⅞	d22½	22½	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Cowles 1	4.9	14	24	21	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
67	58	CoxBdct .75	1.2	10	4	62	61⅝	61⅝	
11⅛	4⅛	Craig .061		15	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	
44½	28	Crane 1.60b	4.1	7	92	40⅛	38⅛	38⅞	—1⅞
12	7	CredtF .50	7.0	5	131	7⅛	d 6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24	CrockN 2.20	8.9	3	206	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	19½	CrckN pf2.18	11.		6	19½	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
22⅛	14	CrmpK 1.20	6.6	6	58	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
21	17⅛	CrouHl s.92	5.0	8	38	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
35⅛	24⅛	CrwnCk		5	278	24⅞	d24½	24½	— ⅜
54⅛	32⅛	CrwZel 2.10	5.3	8	706	40⅛	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅜
60⅛	39⅞	CrumF 2.52	5.8	4	283	45½	43⅛	43⅛	—2⅜
13⅛	6⅛	Culbro			58	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
39⅛	27⅜	CumEn 1.80	4.1	4	92	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
13	8⅛	CunnDrg .40	4.5	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	CurrInc 1.10	14.		80	8	8	8	
31	13⅜	CurtW .80	3.8	5	238	22⅛	21	21	—1⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38½	22½	CurtW A 2	6.7		1	30	30	30	— ⅜
29⅞	18⅛	Cyclops .88	3.7	16	133	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
		— D—D—D —							
12⅛	6¼	DPF		3	302	6⅜	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Damon .20	3.7	54	124	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
20	14⅜	DanRiv 1.72	7.8	4	86	15⅛	d14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
30¼	21½	DanaCp 1.60	7.6	5	102	21¼	d21	21⅛	— ½
28⅞	16⅛	Daniel .30	1.3	10	35	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅜
49⅛	35⅞	Dartlnd 2	5.4	5	453	38	37	37	—1⅛
49⅛	36⅛	Dart pf 2	5.5		368	37⅛	36½	36½	— ½
74½	46	DataGen		13	276	63	60⅛	60½	—3
48⅛	26½	DataTer .30	1.1	9	272	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
123⅛	67⅜	Datapnt		15	317	103½	102¼	102¼	—2
18½	10⅛	Dayco .56b	5.1	3	37	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
49⅛	37	DaytHd 1.80	4.6	6	369	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
17¼	12⅜	DaytPL 1.74	13.	7	56	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
41½	30⅛	Deere 1.80	6.2	6	409	31⅜	30⅜	31	— ⅜
14	10⅛	DelmP 1.48	14.	6	177	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
47⅜	33⅜	DeltaA 1.20	3.4	7	534	35	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	6	Deltec			1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅛	Deltona		11	65	12⅛	11¼	11⅛	—1⅛
21⅛	16⅛	DenMfg 1.16	7.0	6	43	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	12	Dennys .88	7.3	5	120	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
20	14⅛	Dentsply .88	5.8	8	43	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	DeSoto 1	8.4	7	81	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11¼	DetEd 1.60	14.	6	284	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
90	63	DetE pf9.32	15.		z120	63	63	63	
76⅛	50	DetE pf7.68	15.		z100	52½	52	52½	+1½
75½	48	DetE pf7.45	15.		z80	49	49	49	+1
74⅛	58	DetE pf7.36	15.		z10	48⅛	d48⅛	48⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	DE pfF 2.75	14.		17	19½	d19½	19½	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	DE pfB 2.75	14.		35	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	DetE pr2.28	15.		5	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	19⅛	Dexter 1	4.4	8	66	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
15⅛	8⅛	DiGior .56	6.6	5	195	9⅛	8½	8½	— ½
27	17⅞	DiGior pf2.25	12.		10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14⅜	DiaICp 1.20	8.3	4	34	14⅝	d14¼	14½	— ¼
47½	32½	DiaInt 2.20b	6.7	7	179	34½	33	33	—1⅞
36⅛	20¼	DiamS 1.60	6.8	8	927	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	—2⅛
40½	20¼	Diebold .70	2.1	11	267	35⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—1½
82½	51⅛	DigitalEq		14	1507	67⅜	64⅛	65½	—2⅛
15⅛	8½	Dillingm .60	5.8	5	108	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
27⅛	22	Dillngm pf2	9.2		2	21⅜	d21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
23⅛	14½	Dillon s 1.08	7.2	8	10	15	14⅛	15	
48⅛	33	Disney .72	1.7	11	1561	43⅝	42½	42½	— ⅜
8⅛	3⅛	Divrsfdln		9	132	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅛	DivrsMtg			187	3½	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10	DrPepper .48	6.2	9	225	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
27	12	Documat		15	35	11⅞	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
79⅛	34⅛	Dome g s.50	.9		437	59	53½	54⅛	—4½
24	18⅛	Donald n.60	3.2	7	55	19	d18⅛	18½	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.3	10	92	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
31	25	Donnly 1.14	4.4	7	39	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	12⅛	Dorsey .75	5.4	4	7	14	14	14	— ⅛
48⅛	27⅜	Dover s .86	2.4	11	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
39⅛	24⅛	DowCh 1.60	5.1	7	1385	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
49⅛	32½	DowJn 1.60	4.0	12	9	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Dravo 1.36	3.8	10	74	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
63½	40	Dressr 1.10	2.2	8	1031	51	49⅛	50	—2⅛
17⅛	13	DrexB 1.72	13.		14	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	13¼	Dreyfs .60a	2.8	6	56	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
45⅛	33	duPont s 2a	6.0	5	627	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅜
20⅛	14⅛	DukeP 1.92	13.	5	582	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
90⅞	59	Duke pf8.20	13.		z100	63	63	63	+1
27⅞	20	Duke pf 2.69	14.		13	20½	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
46⅛	31⅛	DunBr 1.76	4.6	12	74	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—1
16⅛	12⅛	DuqLt 1.80	15.	7	168	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Duq pfA2.10	12.		z200	18	17⅛	17⅛	—1
20½	14½	Duq pf 1.87	12.		z200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅛	Duqpf 2	14.		z20	14	14	14	— ⅛
21⅞	14	Duq pf 2.05	14.		z500	15	15	15	+1
21½	14⅛	Duq prK2.10	14.		1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
23⅛	15	Duq pr 2.31	15.		z100	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Duq pr 2.75	13.		z600	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
13⅛	7⅛	DutchB .18	1.8	7	17	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	DynAm .10	1.6	10	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
32⅛	22½	EGG s		16	123	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	EMI		72	71	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	22⅛	E Sys s 1	3.2	18	48	34	31½	31½	—2⅛
25⅛	16½	EagleP .88	5.1	6	31	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	EastAir		3	479	7½	7	7	— ⅜
24¼	17	EsAir pf2.69	15.		8	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
26½	15⅛	EastGF .92	5.1	8	688	18⅞	18	18	— ⅞
15⅛	10⅛	EastUtl 1.68	15.	6	67	10⅜	10½	10⅛	
66⅜	42⅛	EsKod 2.48a	5.2	7	3020	47⅛	44½	46	+1½
29⅜	22½	Eaton s 1.72	7.6	4	103	22⅛	d22⅝	22½	— ¼
21½	14¼	Echlin .44	3.2	10	169	14⅛	d13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
30⅛	21⅞	EckrdJk 1	4.5	8	43	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
35	20⅛	EdisBr 1.32	6.3	5	7	21⅛	20⅝	21	— ¼
26⅛	13½	Edwrd .60a	2.9	5	86	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
30½	16⅛	ElPaso 1.48	7.3	7	854	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	16	EPG dpf2.35	14.		10	16½	16½	16½	
14⅛	8⅛	ElcorCp .24	2.2	7	23	11	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	5½	ElecAssc		12	74	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
28	18⅛	EDS 1	4.7	11	51	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	ElMeMg		16	217	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	6⅛	EMM pf			2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26⅛	17½	Elgin 1.60	9.2	6	18	17⅝	d17⅜	17½	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Elixir			64	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
39	30⅛	EmrsEl 1.60	5.1	9	791	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	EmrRd		14	170	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
23⅛	13⅛	EmryA 1	7.1	10	150	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	25½	Emhart 2.40	10.	5	497	25⅛	d24	24	—1⅛
14⅛	10⅛	EmpDs 1.44	14.	6	23	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13	EmpGas s.36	2.8	6	4	13	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	EngMC s.96	3.7	5	1277	27⅛	d25⅛	25⅛	—2⅛
21	13	EnnisB s.56	3.8	6	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Enarch 1.56	6.0	9	165	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
107	99	Ens pf 10.32	10.		z2600	99⅛	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Entex s .80	5.9	7	209	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Envrtec 1	11.		142	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅜
24⅛	17⅛	Equifx 2.20	12.	6	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11½	8⅛	Equimk .96	11.	5	21	8⅛	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18	Eqmk pf2.31	13.		10	18	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	EquitG s1.64	6.8	5	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	EqtLf 2	15.	8	42	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
35½	23⅛	Esmrk 1.84	6.5	6	311	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Esquire .70	5.6	4	5	12½	12½	12½	
14⅛	10	EssexCh .80	8.2	5	15	10⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
47½	15½	Estrlin .80	1.9	10	118	42	40⅛	41⅛	—1⅛
30½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.50	6.0	5	51	25⅛	25	25	— ½
78	62	Ethyl pf2.40	3.7		1	64½	64⅛	64½	—1⅛
28⅛	18⅛	EvanP 1.60a	8.4	4	104	20⅛	19	19	—1
14	9⅛	Evan pf1.40	14.		21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	Evan pf2.10	14.		6	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	26⅛	ExCelO 1.90	6.2	6	226	33⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—2⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Exclsr 1.81e	13.		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
67⅛	49⅛	Exxon 4.80	8.3	6	3052	59⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅛
		— F—F—F —							
31½	23	FMC 1.40	5.7	5	236	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
40	30	FMC pf 2.25	7.4		7	31	30½	30½	— ½
15½	7⅛	Fabrge .48	4.0	10	220	13⅛	12	12⅛	—1

Cement is used in 90% of all U.S. construction. It is critical to the building of America.

LONESTAR

America's leading producer of cement and allied products.

For more information about this thriving corporation, write: Lone Star Industries, Inc., Dept. 2, One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8	4½	FabriCtr .30	6.2	4	23	4⅞	4⅜		
7⅛	4¼	FacetEnt .15e	2.9	75	65	5⅛	5		
57⅜	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.7	7	161	46⅛	44		
15	8⅛	FairmtF .76	6.0	10	15	12⅜	12⅛		
15⅝	10⅛	FamDlr .40	3.4	6	5	11⅞	11⅝		
16	10	FrWstFn		2	30	10	10		
4⅛	3⅛	FarahM			29	4	3⅝		
6⅛	3	Fedders			172	3⅛	3½		
46⅛	32	FedCo 2.40	7.6	6	41	32	d30⅝		
65⅛	21	FedExpr		14	352	53⅛	51		
20⅛	14⅛	FdMog 1.08	7.2	5	76	15⅛	14⅞		
19⅝	11⅞	FedNM 1.28	9.9	5	1740	12⅞	12⅛		
35	20⅞	FedPB 1	3.4	9	559	30	29⅞		
15⅛	7⅜	FdSignl s		7	4	14⅛	14⅛		
32⅞	21⅛	FedDSt 1.70	7.7	5	230	22⅛	22⅛		
26	18⅛	Ferro 1.20	6.6	4	71	18⅛	d18⅛		
13½	6⅛	FidFin .60	10.	2	90	6⅛	d 6		
34½	25	FidUnl 2.80	11.	4	13	25	d24⅛		
37⅛	25	Fldcst 2	8.0	4	17	25⅛	25		
18½	8⅛	Filmwy .20b	2.7	8	90	10	9⅞		
11	6½	Filmwy pf			31	6½	d 6⅛		
19	9⅞	FinCpA .50	5.0	3	41	10⅛	10		
19½	10⅛	FinSBar 1	9.1	4	31	11⅛	11		
45½	25½	FlatFed 1.40	5.1	5	145	28⅛	27⅛		
13⅛	7⅛	Firestn .60	8.3	14	689	7⅛	7⅛		
21⅛	11	FtChrt .80	7.2	4	235	11⅛	11		
19⅛	13½	FstChic 1.28	8.8	5	308	13⅜	13⅛		
42½	32¼	FtBnTxT.56	4.4	7	23	35⅛	35⅛		
42¼	31⅛	FtIntBn 1.50	4.3	7	4	34⅛	34⅛		
37⅛	12½	FstMiss .50	2.0	15	275	28	25⅛		
37⅛	25⅛	FstNBo 2.20	8.8	4	455	26	d24⅛		
25⅛	16⅛	FNStBn 2.20	12.	2	5	18	17⅛		
15	6⅛	FstPa .44	7.3	10	401	6⅛	d 6		
3	1⅛	FstPa wt			49	1⅛	1⅛		
2⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg			34	1½	1⅛		
19½	11⅛	FtUnRt 1.28	8.0	16	124	16	15⅛		
8⅛	5⅛	FtVaBk .52	8.9	4	39	6	5⅛		
28	20⅛	FtWisc 1.88	9.1	4	12	21⅛	20⅛		
29	19⅛	FischM 1.50	6.2	6	1	24⅛	24⅛		
15⅛	7	FishFds .40	5.8		x97	7⅛	d 6⅛		
24⅛	15⅛	FishrSci .52	2.9	6	75	18⅛	17⅛		
11⅛	6½	FleetEnt .52	7.7	8	146	6⅛	6⅛		
20⅛	15½	Fleming 1	6.3	6	17	16⅛	16		
19⅛	12⅛	FlexiV .80	5.4	4	123	16	14⅛		
15	10⅛	Flexi pf 1.61	15.		64	10⅛	d10⅛		
68	46⅛	FlaECst .10e	.2	4	x19	57⅛	55⅛		
28⅛	19⅛	FlaPL 2.40	11.	5	892	22⅛	21⅛		
31⅛	21⅛	FlaPow 3	12.	6	254	22⅛	23⅛		
20½	19⅛	FlaStl s	4.9	4	47	d21⅛	20⅛		
64⅛	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.3	12	511	55⅛	53		
27	17	FooteC 1.70	7.4	6	5	23	23		
45⅛	29⅛	FordM 4	14.	3	1334	29⅛	d29		
30⅛	18⅛	ForMK 2	9.7	4	69	22	20⅛		
49	29⅛	FMK pf1.80	5.3		3	34⅛	33⅛		
13½	9⅛	FtDear 1.24	12.		323	10⅛	9⅛		
47⅛	39	FrtHow 1.48	3.7	9	94	40⅛	39⅛		
30⅛	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.4	9	402	27⅛	24		
11⅛	5½	Fotomat			114	5⅛	5⅛		
48½	29⅛	FourPhs		10	332	33	32⅛		
14⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP .68	7.7	6	35	9⅛	8⅛		
44⅛	32	Foxbro 1.30	3.8	8	42	34⅛	33⅛		
13⅛	6⅛	FrankM .48	6.6	4	332	6⅛	7⅛		
73⅛	30	FrptMn s1.50	2.9	11	1122	57⅛	52⅛		
49⅛	35⅛	FrptM wi			17	38⅛	d35⅛		
17⅛	8⅛	Friatrn .20	3.5	6	57	6⅛	d 5⅛		
40	26⅛	Fruehf 2.40	9.4	4	235	26⅛	d25⅛		
22⅛	10⅛	Fuqua .50	3.1	3	605	17⅛	15⅛		
18⅛	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25	8.0		7	15⅛	15⅛		
		— G—G—G —							
12⅛	9⅛	GAF .60	7.5	5	168	9⅛	d 9⅛		
16⅛	12⅛	GAF pf 1.20	9.3		14	12⅛	d12⅛		
46	25	GATX 2.20	8.0	5	111	29⅛	27⅛		
56½	32⅛	GATpf 2.50	7.1		4	35	35		
49⅛	34⅛	GCA s .20	.6	19	388	39⅛	35⅛		
14⅛	7⅛	GDV		4	81	10⅛	10⅛		
6⅛	3⅛	GF Eqp			66	3	d 3		
28	16⅛	GK Tec 1.30	5.7	5	436	23⅛	23		
34	22⅛	GK pf 1.94	7.2		x349	28½	27		
3⅛	2	GMR Pr			10	2⅛	2⅛		
42⅛	30⅛	GalvHo n.48	1.5	14	82	33	31		
38⅛	22⅛	GamSk 1.50	4.8	6	716	32⅛	31⅛		
49⅛	39⅛	Gannett 2	5.0	11	115	40⅛	39⅛		
13⅛	6	GapSIr .38	6.3	4	50	6⅛	6		

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 17, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	
1 M.	19 3/16 - 19 5/16	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	5⅛ - 5⅜	17⅛ - 18	13⅛ - 14
2 M.	19⅛ - 19⅜	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	6⅛ - 6⅜	18⅛ - 18⅜	14 - 14⅛
3 M.	19 11/16 - 19 13/16	9 - 9⅛	7 - 7⅛	18⅛ - 18⅜	14⅛ - 14⅛
6 M.	19⅛ - 19⅜	9⅛ - 9⅜	7 1/16 - 3/16	18⅛ - 18⅜	15 - 15⅛
1 Y.	18 - 18⅛	9⅛ - 9⅜	7 - 7⅛	17⅛ - 17⅜	15⅛ - 15⅛

بنك الاتحاد للشرق الأوسط المحدود

UNION BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST LIMITED

Balance Sheet at 31st December 1979

	31.12.79 Dh000	31.12.78 Dh000
Share Capital		
Authorised – ordinary shares of Dh100 each	500,000	500,000
Issued – ordinary shares of Dh100 each fully paid	200,000	159,200
Reserves	16,100	22,600
Profit and loss account	560	530
Shareholders' Funds	216,660	182,330
Liabilities		
Current and deposit accounts maturing within one year, including reserve for contingencies	1,552,324	996,027
Deposit accounts maturing after one year	45,356	82,341
Accrued interest payable and other accounts	37,675	19,054
Proposed dividend	—	8,955
	1,852,015	1,288,707
Confirmed credits, acceptances and guarantees on behalf of customers	966,300	733,615
	2,818,315	2,022,322

	31.12.79 Dh000	31.12.78 Dh000
Assets		
Cash, balances with banks, money at call and short notice	320,777	311,842
Deposits with banks	56,061	48,208
Loans and advances repayable on demand and within one year	1,394,330	869,166
Accrued interest receivable *and other accounts*	17,606	11,330
	1,788,774	1,240,546
Loans and advances repayable after one year	39,442	26,429
Investment securities	15,759	13,990
Premises and equipment	8,040	7,742
	1,852,015	1,288,707
Liabilities of customers for confirmed credits, acceptances and guarantees	966,300	733,615
	2,818,315	2,022,322

U.S. $1.00 – U.A.E. Dh3.74 approximately

Principal Activity:
The Bank carries on the business of international merchant banking, together with full retail banking facilities to individuals, firms, corporations and government departments. In particular, special emphasis is given to short and medium term finance, promotion of import and export trade to and from the United Arab Emirates, corporate finance services, foreign exchange and money market transactions, short and medium term lending in local and major world currencies, investment banking, and private placements.

Results for the Year:
After transfers to inner reserve and loan loss provision the Bank declared a profit for its third reporting period of Dh33,530,000 (U.S. $8,965,000).

Share Capital:
The authorised capital of the Bank is U.A.E. Dirhams 500 million (U.S. $134 million). During the year, the Bank issued 8,000 shares of Dh100 each for cash consideration. As at 31st December 1979, the issued share capital consisted of 1,600,000 shares of Dh100 each fully paid.

A bonus issue of shares has been proposed by the Directors on a 1 for 4 basis to existing shareholders at 31st December 1979 by the appropriation of Dh40,000,000 from general reserve, giving a total paid-up share capital of Dh200 million (U.S. $53 million) maintaining the Bank's position as the largest share-capitalised bank in the U.A.E.

Shareholders:
The major shareholders of the Bank are Abdul Wahab Bin Ebrahim Galadari, Abdulla Hassan Rostamani, and Saudi Arab Finance Corporation S.A. In addition, there are approximately 130 other shareholders drawn from the U.A.E. merchant community.

U.A.E. Head Office:
P.O. Box 2923, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 281181 Telex: 46425 UNIDB EM (General) 46426 UNIFX EM (Dealers)
Telegrams: UNIONBANK, Dubai.
Branches in Dubai, Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad.

PERUSAHAAN UMUM LISTRIK NEGARA
AGENCY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR CIVIL WORKS CONSTRUCTION AND PENSTOCK METAL WORKS

Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara (PLN) requires prospective contractors to supply information for prequalification for the Civil Works Construction and Penstock Metal Works for the 700 MW Saguling Hydroelectric Power Project in West Java. Beginning from March 15, 1980, each prospective contractor can obtain prequalification documents including instructions upon payment of a non-refundable amount of US$40 from the following address:

PERUSAHAAN UMUM LISTRIK NEGARA
Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M I/135
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia
Telex No. 47156 PLNPSTIA
Attn.: Director of Planning

Completed prequalification application will be received up until 10.00 A.M. Western Indonesia Standard Time on May 15, 1980.
For the purpose of the prequalification, the principle works of the Project are divided into the following Lots:

- Lot I — Dam and Spillway including construction of River Diversion Tunnels and Bottom Outlet Works
- Lot II — Intake, Headrace Tunnel, Surge tank and Penstock Tunnel including embedding of Steel Liners only
- Lot III — Penstock route, Powerhouse/Tailrace and Civil Works for the Switchyard
- Lot IV — Supply and Installation of Steel Liners, Penstock Pipes and Bifurcation.

The work is scheduled to start in August 1981 with commercial operation of the first two units by March 1985.
Bidding Documents will be made available only to the Contractors accorded qualified status by PLN.
Prospective Contractors must have constructed and/or supplied facilities which have been placed in successful operation. Domestic Contractors or combination of domestic/foreign Contractors, may be granted a preference in evaluation of bids provided they meet the criteria outlined in the prequalification documents.
PLN has applied for a Loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for financing this Project. Only Contractors located in the member Countries of IBRD and Switzerland are eligible to apply for the prequalification.

Jakarta, March 1, 1980
PERUSAHAAN UMUM LISTRIK NEGARA

Notice to Shareholders of

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(In Liquidation)

A first liquidating distribution of U.S. $4.00 per share will be made to shareholders of Investment Properties International, Limited forthwith after validation of shareholder claims. All registered and bearer shareholders should send their name and address to the Liquidator (using the box below) for the required forms and procedures to be followed by a shareholder in order to have his claim validated and to receive this distribution.

MacPherson Hubbell, F.C.A.
Permanent Liquidator
c/o Price Waterhouse & Co.
P.O. Box 51
Toronto-Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada M5K 1G1.

This notice is directed only to shareholders of IPI and not of any other company within the I.O.S. group.

Name of shareholder - please print:

Full Address - please print:

Cement is used in 90% of all U.S. construction. It is critical to the building of America.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Tuesday, March 18, 1980

...ld Below $500; ...ollar in Surge

...March 17 (AP-DJ) — Gold fell below $500 an ounce today, ...of $472-479 an ounce, before rebounding on fresh demand to ...

...ing price was slightly higher than $480-488 at the opening, but ...from the previous close, dealers said.

...s had failed to hold the $500 level, large liquidation was ...during Zürich morning trading, they added. Volume was rela...

...y interest rates, and indications that with the U.S. anti-infla...rest rates will remain high, continued to depress senti...ding gold, dealers agreed. Inflation is positive for gold, but not at a moment when interest rates are higher than the inflation rate, and the trend of gold is pointing downwards, a dealer said.

...lers See ...me Rate ...ting 20%

...ORK, March 17 (AP-DJ) ...arter administration's lat...flation plan is reinforcing that short-term interest ...continue to climb. ...bankers and economists ...it is even more likely now ...prime rate on corporate ...reach 20 percent soon, up ...record level of 18½ per...day.

...ticular, they said that the ...Reserve's three-percentage ...charge on borrowings by ...mercial banks at its dis...indow should speed up the ...short-term rates. The Fed's ...ges this fee to 16 percent ...banks but leaves it at 13 ...or smaller institutions.

...tion, banks face pressures ...mendous loan commit... corporations, built up ...anticipation of credit con...trowing costs could surge ...corporations decide to ...avily on these commit...me experts warn.

...will be continued upward ...on the prime," said Alan ...enior vice president at ...rust in New York. Wil..., senior vice president at Schroder Bank & Trust ...."I think a 20 percent ...ntainly coming."

Escalating Costs

...efore the Carter adminis...announcement, the bank...ary fixed its prime rate ...a record 18½ percent, re...ic sharply escalating costs ...encountering in raising ...lending and investment.

...said that many corpora... rushed to banks recently ...en lines of credit or seek ...ding loan commitments. ...d of last month, existing ...s and commitments to... $250 billion, according ...einemann, vice president ...Stanley.

...bankers and economists ...welcomed the Carter pro... long overdue, they ...if the measures would be ...ugh to curb inflationary ...ns and bring down inter...

The Carter package ...be another exercise in ...achieve a soft landing; ...enough attempts at that" ...Mr. Lerner said.

...wrence Kudlow, chief ...at Bear Stearns & Co. ...the Carter fiscal and ...package makes a peak in ...tes "all the more immi... warned that the Fed ...de to exercise "excessive ...in coming months, a situ... could "lead to a deeper ...recession than policy...

...ompany ...eports

...Profits in Millions ...cks, unless otherwise indicated

BTR

	1979	1978
.....	432.6	351.1
et ..	57.2	40.1
.....	0.307	0.246

Italsider

	1979	1978
.....	3.3 T	2.7 T
.....	258,100.	348,500.

Sony

	1979	1978
.....	221,962.	150,341.
.....	19,527.	4,412.
.....	91.0	20.0

land

Sandoz

	1979	1978
.....	4,440.	4,297.
.....	173.	156.

States

Sears Roebuck

Jan. 31	1980	1979
.....	5,100.	4,930.
.....	254.33	329.88
.....	0.80	1.02
	1980	1979
.....	17,510.	17,950.
.....	800.08	921.52
.....	2.54	2.86

Jewel Companies

Feb. 2	1980	1979
.....	956.5	952.6
.....	19.53	16.64
.....	1.75	1.47
	1980	1979
.....	3,760.	3,520.
.....	50.69	41.14
.....	4.54	3.59

Family Concerns Help Keep Country Afloat

Firms in Italy Prove Small is Beautiful

By Paul Lewis

PRATO, Italy (NYT) — "The good thing about inflation is that, by cutting wages, it encourages the workers to work harder," observed Goffrado Lohengrin Landino, the Communist mayor of this small, textile-weaving town about 20 miles from Florence.

As he sat in his vaulted medieval office decorated with the coat of arms of Prince Fernando di Medici, Mr. Landino spoke of diligence and industriousness like a man adept at keeping workers on the job.

Such talk may seem out of place in Italy, but Prato is not like most of Italy. It is one of a number of small oases of hard work and business acumen in a country otherwise beset by strikes, industrial inefficiency and overstaffing. Together, these "industrial Hong Kongs," as one diplomat calls them, have enabled Italy to defy the laws of economic gravity for the last two years.

But economists wonder how much longer they, along with the worldwide boom in tourism that has benefited Italy, can keep the country afloat.

"In-between Italy" — an area that includes Tuscany, the region between the industrial concentrations of Milan and Turin, and the underdeveloped south — is the heartland for the small and medium-sized companies that account for 30 to 40 percent of Italian exports, a Bank of Italy official estimates. In a country that must buy virtually all its energy supplies abroad, those exports are critical.

As the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development notes, Italy's fastest growing export lines are in "semi-finished goods" — including the cloth woven at Prato as well as machine parts and steel forgings produced in similar centers.

The region abounds with other Pratos. Each has a cluster of small-to-medium-sized companies with simple product lines, competitive prices and an appetite for exporting.

Most famous are probably the family steelmakers who live around Brescia, where the residents turn out simple steel castings in their backyards at unbeatable prices. Tuscany also boasts an efficient toy industry, as well as the famous tanneries around Florence.

Then there are the hundreds of little companies turning out marble furniture around the quarries at Carrera in northern Tuscany.

And there are important concentrations of machine-tool makers around Modena, Ferrara and Ascona. Increasingly, Italian officials note that "new Pratos" are emerging in the depressed south, around Bari, Brindisi and the huge, loss-making steel mills of Taranto.

Secret of Success

"They may sacrifice economies of scale," said Bruno Brovedani, chief economist at the Banco Nationale del Lavoro in Rome. "But they can switch product lines very quickly to meet a market need. That's the secret of their success."

Largely because of such companies, the Italian economy has turned out one of Europe's best growth performances, expanding by 5 percent last year and bringing full employment to the north. The balance of payments has been in comfortable surplus, and the lira is one of Europe's stronger currencies.

Yet in Rome, the prevailing mood is one of gloom, with officials and diplomats predicting that Italy's economic high-wire act is about to end in a sickening fall, thanks to soaring oil prices and an uncontrollable budget deficit.

Inflation is running at an annual rate of 26 percent and rising. The share of total resources going into investment has fallen from 20 percent to 15 percent in the last few years. The balance of payments plunged more than $1 billion into the red in December and January. Oil imports seem likely to fall short of need by 25 percent this year.

The growing split between Italy's industrial Pratos and the rest of the economy has led some observers to argue that the country is edging toward Third World status, with an economy increasingly dependent on small companies using low technology.

Some Italian executives think that the Communist trade unions might agree to support moves to improve productivity, providing their party is invited to join a new coalition government later this year. (The minority government of Premier Francesco Cossiga is not expected to last the summer.)

But in the foreseeable future, it would seem that economic health depends on the small industrial centers.

Elsewhere in Europe, the textile industry is reeling under the impact of lower-priced imports from the underdeveloped world and the United States. But in Prato, where more than half of Italy's textile operations are situated, business is booming. Last year the town produced $2 billion worth of goods, more than three-quarters of which were exported.

Most of Prato's output is unfinished cloth. "We supply the basis for almost everything that is woven in a person's life — for suits, shirts, socks, curtains and blankets, automobile upholstery, sneakers, even for big balloons," Mr. Landino says proudly.

A newer generation of Prato entrepreneurs makes components for the microelectronics trade and specialized weaving machinery.

The secret of Prato's success lies in the small size of its roughly 13,000 companies, which employ only five workers each on average but band together to sell their goods. Often the workers are relatives of the owner.

15-Month Low

Stocks Plunge

NEW YORK, March 17 (Reuters) — The stock market suffered its worst one-day slide since last October as investors gave President Carter's anti-inflation package a vote of no confidence.

Analysts said Mr. Carter's failure to take stronger fiscal measures against inflation lost him the opportunity to deal a setback to inflationary psychology.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 23.04 points to 788.65, its lowest level since December, 1978. Declines swamped advances seven to one — 1,498 to 194. Turnover rose to 37.02 million shares from 35.18 million Friday.

Robert Nurock of Butcher and Singer said, "Everybody had extremely low expectations" for Mr. Carter's plan. He said "Carter successfully achieved those expectations."

At the same time, however, analysts said measures by the Federal Reserve designed to slow the extension of credit seem sure to tip the economy into a recession.

Analysts said the high cost of carrying stock positions on credit, and expectations rates will rise, also caused selling.

They noted that much of the selling was concentrated in issues which have been bid up recently as inflation hedges, and in interest rate-sensitive stocks.

Foremost in the inflation hedge group are the recently strong oils. Volume leader Texaco, which reorganized its oil and gas operations, dropped 2⅜ to 33½, Gulf Oil 4⅛ to 39, Mobil 6⅛ to 68-¾ and Superior Oil 9½ to 131.

Defense issues were hard hit, as were gold and silver shares. Boeing lost three to 55⅜ despite a 400 million order for planes from an Australian airline.

Falling bullion prices hurt gold and silver shares. Asa Ltd. dropped 2⅜ to 39⅝, active Benguet Consolidated 1¼ to 7¼, Hecla 5¾ to 26.

In Washington, the Securities and Exchange Commission said it announced guidelines for registered investment companies, including money market funds, to make special noninterest bearing deposits with Federal Reserve banks.

Carter Plan No Cure for Bond Mart

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP-DJ) — Washington's anti-inflation initiatives are apt to prove at least mildly calming to the bond markets at first, but a lasting cure would come only with an eventual recession, market analysts say.

A slight price decline is certainly possible, although the nervousness should be less than before the fiscal-monetary package was announced Friday by President Carter, some participants said.

"There will be an effort to proceed in an orderly fashion," said one senior bond trader. "After all, this isn't package No. 1 and it certainly can't be considered an accomplished fact."

Some fencing likely will occur among traders, but nothing significant because this "isn't a supercharged package," he added. In addition, the market will be watching to see "just how many thumbs the congressmen are willing to stick in the boiler. If you plug all the holes, the boiler blows up."

"The program is reasonable, particularly on the monetary-restraints side," said Richard Fisher, managing director at Morgan Stanley & Co., "but the execution of spending restraints is going to be very difficult."

The administration's budget cut proposals appear to be "more hope than a reality and primarily cosmetic in nature," said Don Maude, research director of Merrill Lynch Government Securities. "Can anyone really seriously think that Congress would implement these spending cuts in an election year in which unemployment is rising?"

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Fed Issues Guidelines To Stem New Bank Credit

WASHINGTON, March 17 (LAT) — In an effort to ensure that banks, corporations and consumers adhere to President Carter's new measures to stem the flow of credit, the Federal Reserve Board over the weekend issued broad voluntary guidelines for banks to follow in extending new credit.

To enforce those new guidelines, the Fed asked banks to file regular detailed reports on their loan activities and general financial health. Moreover, the Fed will closely monitor borrowing by U.S. corporations in the commercial paper and Eurodollar markets and lending by commercial finance companies, which until now have largely escaped government scrutiny.

The Fed's Special Credit Restraint Program stipulates that total bank credit in the economy should grow at an annual rate of between 6 and 9 percent, which corresponds to the board's Oct. 6 targets for money supply growth. In addition to curtailing unsecured loans to consumers, banks will be asked to:

- Discourage most corporate loans for takeovers, mergers and the retirement of corporate stock.
- Avoid loans for speculation in commodities or precious metals such as gold.
- Keep adequate funds on hand for loans to small businesses, farmers and smaller correspondent banks that do not have ready access to cash.
- Curtain back up lines of credit for commercial paper borrowing when not used to finance normal business operations.

The guidelines ask that domestic banks with assets in excess of $1 billion file monthly reports with the Fed that include types and amounts of loans, volume of assets and the size of their capital bases. U.S. branches of foreign banks with equally large assets also will file monthly reports, the Fed said.

Banks with assets of between $300 million and $1 billion will be asked to file quarterly reports. Smaller banks will be expected to follow the guidelines but without the special reporting requirements, the board said.

In addition, the Fed will ask major corporations to file monthly statements on their activities in the commercial paper market. Also, finance companies, including subsidiaries of bank holding companies, with more than $1 billion in loans outstanding to business borrowers will be requested to provide monthly reports on their business lending activities.

Department stores with credit cards also will be asked to make monthly reports.

In cases where banks appear to be violating the guidelines, the Fed said, it will meet with bank officers and other federal bank regulatory agencies to discuss ways of further curtailing the flow of credit.

Volcker Says No Sanctions

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 17 — Fed Chairman Paul Volcker said today there are no sanctions involved in the board's voluntary special credit restraint program.

"What we contemplate here is a consultative process," he told reporters.

Mr. Volcker also said the package of credit measures is only temporary. "We obviously do not consider these as permanent measures in any sense," he said. He said they would stay in effect as long as necessary.

Despite Phasing Out of Domestic Controls

U.S. Oil Eyes More Investment Abroad

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP-DJ) — With oil companies in the United States warning that the size of their future investments in domestic depends, in part, on the earnings drain by the "windfall profits" tax, for the short term, at least, it appears the lure of greater returns abroad remains strong, despite the phasing out of U.S. oil and gas price controls, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

A PIW sampling indicates that this year the petroleum investments by U.S. companies, as currently planned, will rise faster abroad then at home.

Detailed estimates of 1980 and 1979 capital expenditures obtained by PIW for eight large integrated companies, including three international majors, show their aggregate outlays will rise 19 percent to $23.7 billion for 1980. Their individual spending estimates range from $1.4 billion to $7.5 billion.

In the refining-marketing sector, foreign outlays will absorb 43 percent of the companies' aggregate downstream expenditures this year, up from 41 percent in 1979, due in part attributed to increasing refinery capacity conversions. This reflects a 33-percent jump in spending abroad to $2 billion and a 21-percent rise in the United States to $2.6 billion.

The same pattern applies to exploration-production spending: Foreign outlays will absorb 42 percent of the group's 1980 upstream expenditures, against 38 percent last year, as spending abroad will jump 23 percent to $5.9 billion. But in the United States, it will rise only 2 percent to $8.1 billion. The greater increase abroad can be, in part, attributed to North Sea commitments, while a lack of new lease offering limits U.S. prospects.

Venezuelan Oil Output

CARACAS, March 17 (Reuters) — Venezuela is cutting its oil production to about 2 million barrels a day, compared with the original target average for 1980 of 2.2 million barrels a day, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said yesterday.

U.S. Indecision on Imports Of Steel Works Hardships

PITTSBURGH, March 17 (AP-DJ) — The Carter administration's continued indecision over what to do about steel imports, coupled with U.S. Steel Corp.'s threat to file anti-dumping actions against European steelmakers, is creating hardships for independent steel importers and their customers.

The importers face a choice between ordering foreign steel at an unknown price or abstaining from ordering with the risk of being caught short in a month or so.

Their customers must soon decide whether to switch orders to domestic mills, where prices generally are higher, or risk finding their foreign supplies disrupted at a time when their inventories are dangerously low.

The imbroglio stems from a debate within the government over the future of the trigger-price mechanism, which in effect sets a minimum price for foreign steel sold in the United States. Foreign steel sold below that price runs the risk of "triggering" a dumping investigation and possible stiff penalties.

Trade Barrier Seen

Some steel executives concede that the mechanism, set up two years ago, has helped to stabilize prices in the domestic market, but they charge that it has not brought imports to acceptable levels.

At the same time, however, steel importers and their customers complain that the mechanism amounts to a trade barrier, setting an artificially high price for foreign steel.

The debate has prevented the Commerce Department, which administers the mechanism, from announcing a second quarter trigger price. Normally, the price would have been announced Feb. 15 to give importers time to place final orders for shipments that fall under the first quarter price. That much lead time is necessary because the trigger price applies to foreign steel when it is loaded aboard ships in foreign ports.

But without a trigger price, importers are in the position of either withholding orders or placing orders for steel that cannot possibly be produced and placed aboard ships before April 1, when a second quarter trigger price takes effect.

Japan Reluctant On Aid Request, Sources Report

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, March 17 — Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita indicated reluctance to comply with a West German request to increase its aid to Turkey this year, informed sources said today.

In talks with West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer on a proposed increase in western aid to Turkey, Mr. Takeshita cited the Japanese need to increase this year's aid to Pakistan and Thailand, both hit by an inflow of refugees, the sources said.

Japan's Kyodo news service said that Mr. Matthoefer has proposed that Japan double its emergency economic aid to help Turkey combat its runaway inflation. The Japanese government is expected to take a formal decision on the aid request shortly after Mr. Matthoefer's visit, the sources added.

Last year, Japan pledged to give Turkey $70 million in financial aid as part of a $900-million package agreed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. West Germany is initiating an attempt to raise the total to $1.2 billion this year.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26½	13⅞	Garfink	1.30	9.1	5	15	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	GasSvc	1.28	12.	4	17	11⅜	d11	11	— ½
15⅝	7¾	Gatewy	.60	5.5	4	87	11½	11	11	— ¾
59⅞	36	GearhtO	.36	.7	24	157	52⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—3½
37¼	22¾	Geico	1.20	4.9	5	35	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅞
30	21½	GemCo				32	22½	21¾	21⅞	⅜
17½	13½	Gemin	1.80	13.		16	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	GAInv	2.12e	16.		25	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
70½	43¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.1	18	277	56¼	54½	54⅝	—2
17⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh	.80	5.9	3	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
17½	7	GenCare			15	136	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	17⅝	GCInm	s.68	3.8	8	38	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
85¼	27¼	GDynam	1.20	1.8	10	1752	70⅝	67	67	—4⅝
95	50	GDyn pf	4.25	5.3		3	83	80	80	—4
57½	45	GenEl	2.80	6.0	8	1495	47⅝	46⅜	46⅜	—1⅛
37	24⅜	GnFds	2	8.0	5	353	25½	24⅝	25	— ⅝
47	28⅜	GnGth	1.57e	4.3	25	87	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1
23¼	14¾	GnHost	.70	4.7	2	19	15¼	15	15	— ¼
54	34⅝	GnInst	.80	1.9	8	555	44	42¼	42¼	—2
48	36¼	GnInstr pf	3	7.7		5	39⅛	39	39	— ⅜
14¾	10¼	GenMed	.44	3.1	11	52	14	14	14	
28¼	19	GnMills	1.32	6.4	7	288	21½	20½	20⅝	—1
65⅞	47¾	GMot	5.45e	11.	5	2349	48⅛	d47⅜	47½	— ¼
62¼	44⅝	GMot pf	5	11.		6	45½	44⅝	45½	+ ¼
18¼	12⅝	GnPort	.80	6.2	3	397	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
18	5⅝	GPU			4	768	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14	8¼	GnRefr			5	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅜	26⅝	GnSignl	1.28	4.3	8	431	31	29⅝	29⅞	—1½
11	7½	GnSteel	.48	5.2	6	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	24	GTE	2.72	11.	6	965	24⅝	24	24	— ½
31	22⅜	GTE pf	2.50	11.		1	23	23	23	— ⅜
26	17⅝	GTE pf	2.48	14.		20	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
14¼	9⅞	GTFI pf	1.30	13.		z70	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
26⅞	15⅝	GTire	1.50	9.5	5	482	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco			175	63	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
30⅝	17¼	Genst g	s1.60			31	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
27	20¼	Gsl pf a	1.68	8.0		4	21	21	21	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅝	GenuPt	s1.04	4.9	9	221	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
34⅞	23½	GaPac	1.20	4.7	8	318	26⅛	25¼	25⅜	— ⅝
24⅝	16¼	GaPw pf	2.56	15.		5	17	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅝	17	GaPw pf	2.52	15.		9	17	d16½	16⅝	— ¼
26⅞	20¾	GaPw pf	2.75	13.		18	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
75	50¼	GaPw pf	7.72	15.		z50	52	52	52	
66½	31¼	Geosrc	.80	1.5	13	134	52⅜	51½	51¾	— ¼
30⅞	20⅜	GerbPd	1.62	7.8	6	17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ½
97¼	42¼	Getty	1.50e	2.0	10	620	78⅞	75⅝	75⅝	—3⅝
11⅞	6¼	GiantPC			13	17	6⅝	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅜	GibrFn	.60	7.7	4	199	8⅛	7⅞	7¾	— ¼
37	14⅝	GidLew	1	3.7	5	175	28⅝	26½	27	—2¼
19½	12	GiffHill	.92	6.9	4	60	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
28	20	Gillette	1.72	8.4	6	324	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ¼
13¼	6⅞	Ginosinc	.44	4.5		10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
25⅝	17	GleasW	.80	4.6	4	59	18¼	17½	17½	— ¼
55⅝	16½	GlobMor	.20	.5	10	343	47⅝	42⅝	42¼	—5
17	11⅛	GldWFn	.54	4.0	5	732	14	13⅞	13½	— ⅜
24	17½	Gdrich	1.56	8.7	4	44	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅜	Goodyr	1.30	12.	6	1053	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	GordJw	.72	3.4	4	24	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅜
29¼	21⅜	Gould	1.72	7.8	6	189	22⅛	22	22	
27	21	Gould pf	1.35	6.4		1	21	21	21	
44½	27	Grace	2.05	6.1	7	334	36⅛	33¾	33¾	—3¼
40¼	30⅝	Grainer	.92	3.2	9	96	30¼	d29	29	—1¼
14⅛	10¼	Granitvl	1	9.4	5	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr	.80	8.1	4	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	GtAtPc				203	6⅝	d 5⅞	6	— ½
32¼	20	GtLkInt	.68a	3.0	5	27	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
32	24	GNIrn	3.75e	15.	9	22	25⅛	25	25	—1
40⅞	30⅞	GtNoNk	1.60	5.0	6	134	33⅝	31¾	31¾	—1⅞
27¼	14	GtWFin	.88	5.8	4	1717	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
18⅝	11½	Greyh	1.20	7.4	6	559	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
4¼	13-32	Greyhnd wt				408	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	8¼	GrowG	.44b	3.7	8	97	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
7	4⅛	GthRty				19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
32½	15¼	Grumm	1.20	5.1	12	143	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅞
24⅝	18¼	Grum pf	2.80	15.		80	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
16½	10	Guardin	s.32	2.8	5	x18	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
22⅛	13⅝	GlfWsin	.75	4.1	4	1659	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
45	38⅝	GlfW pf	2.50	6.6		4	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
54½	25⅛	GulfOil	2.25	5.8	6	5096	42⅝	39	39⅛	—4
37⅞	11½	GulfRes	.32	1.5	13	1021	24⅝	20⅝	20⅞	—4
47½	17¼	GulfR pf	1.30	4.5		3	30	29	29	—1⅛
43½	17¼	GulfR pf	1.60	6.2		71	27⅝	25½	26	—2
13⅝	9⅝	GlfStUt	1.36	14.	6	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
27¼	13⅞	GulfUtd	1.12	6.9	7	255	17⅛	16¼	16½	— ⅜
17⅜	9½	Gulton	.60	4.9	7	96	13⅝	12¼	12¼	—1⅛
		— H—H—H —								
10⅝	2⅞	HMW			4	83	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
25½	17	HackWs	2	12.	5	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	
8⅝	4¾	Haloca			14	39	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
29⅝	20½	HallFB	1.44	6.1	8	35	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
109⅝	64⅝	Hallbt	2	2.1	15	1103	96¾	95	95	—1⅞
28½	18	HamrP	1.50	6.3	5	174	23⅝	22½	23⅝	— ⅞
16	10⅝	HanJS	1.52e	13.		32	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅞	HanJI	1.84a	13.		53	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅞	Hndlmn	1	10.	5	57	10	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
59½	18¾	HandyH	.70	2.1	16	274	36	32	32⅝	—5
44⅞	32⅝	Hanna	2	6.3	5	13	32½	d31⅝	31⅝	—1⅛
41¼	28¼	HarBrJ	1.44	5.1	5	10	28½	d28	28	— ⅜
15⅝	11¼	Hardees	.32	2.7	4	x36	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
26	11¾	Harnishf	.40	3.1		137	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
34⅝	22⅜	HarrBk	2	8.5	5	12	23⅞	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
39½	25⅛	Harris	.72	2.4	11	488	31⅜	30	30	—1⅜
36⅛	28⅛	Harsco	2	6.2	6	35	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
13½	10	HartSM	.88	8.5	4	74	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	HarteHk	.68	3.4	10	207	20½	20	20	— ½
12¼	7⅛	HartfZd	.40b	5.5	4	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	HattSe	1.50a	13.	8	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
27	18¼	HwllEl	2.44	12.	5	34	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	8⅛	HayesA	.40	4.5		23	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
29⅝	12¼	Hazeltn	.60	2.6	9	83	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅜
31⅝	16¼	HeathTec	s		6	27	26⅜	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
19	9⅝	Hecks	.30	2.0	7	314	16	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅜
53½	8	HeclaM			8	1706	30⅛	25⅝	26	—5⅝
28⅞	21¼	HeilmB	s.80	3.4	8	36	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
43⅜	34½	HeinzH	2.28	6.8	6	344	36⅛	36¼	36⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC			7	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
34	16	Hellrint	1.20	7.1	5	206	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
57	32½	HelmrP	s.36	.8	14	34	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
3⅞	1⅛	HemCap				26	3	2⅞	3	
8½	7⅜	HemInc	.75e	10.		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
24⅝	16⅞	Herculs	1.20	7.1	4	518	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
26½	17⅜	Hershy	1.40	6.9	5	40	21⅞	20¼	20¼	—1⅜
11⅝	7½	Hesston			11	25	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Hestn pf	1.60	12.		6	13⅛	d13	13	— ½
32⅝	24¼	Heublin	1.66	6.7	7	688	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
70½	46⅝	HewltPk	s.40	.7	17	740	62⅛	59⅝	60¼	—1⅞
38½	25⅛	Hexcel n	.52	2.1	14	41	25⅝	d25	25	— ½
24	10⅝	HiShear	.50b	2.8	6	139	19½	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅜
14⅞	7	HiVolt	.12	1.2	12	157	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	28¼	Hillenbd	1.30	4.5	6	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
36⅝	25	Hilton	1.36	4.9	7	248	28⅝	27⅜	27½	— ¾
25	14⅝	Hobart	1.28	8.3	5	134	15	d14⅝	14½	— ⅜
22⅞	15⅛	Hollday	.70	4.3	7	544	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
34	25½	HildyA	.85t	3.3		1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS				69	45⅜	43½	43½	—2
10⅝	7½	HmeG pf	1.10	14.		24	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
65	31	Homst	1.60	3.5	8	798	47½	45½	45⅝	—2⅜
28⅝	21¼	Honda	.32e	1.5	12	11	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
101	64⅝	Honwll	2.60	3.2	8	471	83⅝	82	82⅛	— ¼
23½	14½	HoovU	1.24	8.6	5	37	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
11½	3½	Horizon			7	156	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
47⅜	26⅝	HospCp	.60	1.5	13	631	42	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅜
19⅝	12⅝	HostIntl	.60	4.8	4	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
36⅛	27⅛	HougM	1.60	5.4	6	35	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
6⅛	3⅜	HousFb	.20	5.0	10	104	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
22	14¼	HoushF	1.55	11.	4	809	14⅜	d14	14⅛	— ½
33½	23⅞	HouF pf	2.50	10.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	24⅝	Housin	2.68	9.7	6	556	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
49½	26¼	HousNG	1.30	3.4	9	911	39⅝	38	38	— ⅞
25⅞	10⅝	HowdJn	.44	1.9	15	706	24¼	23	23⅛	—1
19⅝	15⅛	Hubbrd	1.76	11.	7	18	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
33	16½	HudMn	a.80e			33	22⅝	21½	21½	—1⅜
20½	16⅛	Huffys	.60	3.4	6	57	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
67½	39½	HughsTl	s.84	1.5	14	849	56⅛	54⅞	55⅛	—1⅛
38	30⅛	Human	s.75	2.2	11	321	35¼	34½	34½	—1
23⅞	17¼	Huma pf	2.50	14.		28	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
16½	11	HuntCh	.40	3.6	8	15	11	d10⅞	11	— ⅛
29	22	HuttEF	s.80	3.5	5	393	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1
15½	10⅛	Huyck	.72	6.5	7	25	11⅛	11	11	
		— I—I—I —								
30⅞	21	IC Ind	1.84	8.8	2	330	21¾	21	21	— ½
47	34¼	IC In pf	3.50	11.		152	34⅝	d32⅞	32⅞	—1⅞
6½	3⅛	ICN				315	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅜
33⅜	27⅛	INACp	s2.20	7.7	4	435	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅝
26⅞	21¼	INA pf	1.90	8.6		2	22	22	22	
17⅛	12⅞	INAIn	1.68	13.		48	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	IU Int	.95	8.1	6	705	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
28	16⅝	IUInt pf	1.25	5.4		1	23	23	23	—1
22⅛	13⅞	IUInt pf	1.36	7.2		8	19	19	19	
26⅞	18¼	IdahoP	2.40	13.	8	104	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
27½	19¼	IdealB	1.60	8.0	4	29	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
7	4⅝	IdealT	.24t	5.2		7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
23⅞	15⅜	IllPowr	2.28	14.	6	1334	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
46¼	27	IlPow pf	4.12	14.		z120	29	28½	28½	+1½
29½	20⅝	ITW	1	4.6	6	50	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅝	ImplCp	1.20	7.4	3	345	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
33¼	18	INCO	.60	2.4	16	810	25⅝	24½	24½	—1½
10	6	IncCap				3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	8½	IncCC	1.02e	12.		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22½	13⅞	IndiM pf	2.15	16.		24	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
23	14½	IndiM pf	2.25	16.		4	15	14½	14½	— ½
30⅝	25⅝	IndiGas	2.60	9.6	5	22	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
24	17	IndiPL	2.24	13.	5	41	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	15¼	IndNatl	1.60	9.7	4	30	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
39⅞	16⅝	Inexco	.20	.7	21	591	33	30½	30⅝	—2¼
62⅝	46⅝	IngerR	3.32	6.1	7	366	55⅝	54	54	—1⅞
38	29⅞	IngR pf	2.35	7.1		18	33½	33	33	—1
16⅜	13¼	IngrTec	.54	4.1	11	13	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
40⅛	29¼	InldStl	2.80	9.3	5	105	30⅛	29¾	30	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅜	Insilco	.94b	8.5	5	80	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	InslnvTr				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅞	16	Integon	.48	2.3	8	183	22⅞	21¼	21¼	—1¼
21½	14	ItcpSe	1.92a	13.		159	15⅝	14½	14⅝	
42⅞	36¼	Interco	2.64	6.9	5	72	38	38	38	— ¼
92	85	Inter pf	7.75	9.1		52	85⅞	85½	85½	+ ½
34¼	26	IntDiv			5	53	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅜
33⅜	23	Intrlk	2.20	9.2	4	51	24⅝	24	24	—1
16⅝	10¼	IntAlum	.60	5.2	5	91	12⅛	11¼	11½	— ½
80	59⅝	IBM	s 3.44	5.8	11	4747	60⅝	d59⅝	59⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	16¾	IntFlav	.80	4.7	10	157	17⅛	d16⅝	17	
45½	30	IntHarv	2.50	8.4	3	419	30⅝	d29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
61½	43¼	IntMin	3.48	6.6	7	176	53⅞	52¼	52⅜	—1⅜
23⅝	14⅝	IntMult	1.20	7.9	5	30	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
47⅝	35⅛	IntPapr	2.40	6.9	5	1798	36	d34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
30¼	10¼	IntRectf	.32	1.4	8	58	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
30⅞	24¼	IntTT	2.40	9.8	9	2084	25	24⅝	24½	— ½
54½	44½	IntTT pfH	4	9.0		3	44½	44½	44½	
51	39⅞	IntTT pfJ	4	9.9		3	40⅛	40½	40½	— ¼
50	39	IntTT pfK	4	10.		17	39⅝	39	39¼	— ½
56½	41⅝	IntTT pfO	5	12.		3	42½	42	42	
38⅛	30⅝	IntTT pf	2.25	7.3		17	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
53⅛	41	IntTT pf	4.50	11.		3	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ½
31⅛	16½	Intrpce	1.40	5.9	5	20	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
116	66⅝	Intrpce pf	5	5.4		1	92	92	92	— ⅜
40	27⅛	IntpGp	1.60b	5.7	4	12	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¼
15⅛	10½	InistPw	1.56	15.	5	102	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
30⅞	17⅛	IowaBf	s.60	2.3	6	471	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—1½
15¼	11	IowaEl	1.60	14.	5	62	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
21⅞	15⅝	IowIIG	2.10	13.	6	11	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
22⅞	17⅛	IowaPS	2.20	12.	6	25	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
26	18⅞	IowaRs	2.52	13.	5	72	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	— ⅜
6⅝	4½	IpcoCp	.12	2.9	14	160	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
38½	30½	IrvgBk	2.72	9.0	4	321	30½	d30	30¼	— ⅛
35⅛	21	ItekCp			13	163	24⅝	22⅝	22⅞	—1½
23¼	3½	ItelCp				700	3⅝	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14	3¼	Itel pf				27	3⅝	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ½
		— J—J—J —								
27½	19½	JmesF	1.40	6.9	8	25	20½	20⅛	20¼	
25½	17⅞	JameRv	n.48	2.7	5	21	18½	18	18	— ½
12⅝	8¼	Jamsw	.08b	.9	4	47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
10½	7⅜	JapnF	1.32e	18.		235	7½	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
38	23⅞	JeffPilt	1.20	5.1	5	494	24	d23⅛	23½	— ⅜
91	57	JerC pf	9.36	16.		z150	58	58	58	—1
84⅛	51	JerC pf	8.12	16.		z100	51	51	51	
77	49½	JerC pf	7.88	16.		z100	49	d49	49	— ½
105⅝	75⅛	JerC pf	11	15.		z180	72	d72	72	—3½
21⅝	13⅛	JerC pf	2.18	15.		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
30⅛	22⅛	JewelC	1.68	7.1	6	76	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
6⅞	3	Jewelcor			14	16	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
27¼	19¼	JhnMan	1.92	9.6	5	261	20⅜	19⅝	20	— ⅛
64⅝	45	JnMn pf	5.40	12.		68	45	d44⅛	44½	— ⅞
81⅞	64⅝	JohnJn	2	3.0	12	398	67	66	66⅝	— ½
12¼	6½	JohnEF			18	35	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33	23	JohnCn	1.20	5.1	7	414	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
48	28¼	JohnC pf	2	6.9		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅜	JonLgn	.60	7.7	7	37	8	d 7⅜	7¾	— ¼
46½	37½	JonLoupf	5	14.		z200	37¼	d37	37	— ½
34⅝	28	Jorgen	1.50	5.0	5	3	30⅛	30	30¼	+ ¼
24⅞	17½	Jostens	1	5.4	8	130	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	26⅝	JoyMfg	1.72	5.7	8	80	31½	30¼	30¼	—1¼
		— K—K—K —								
57	33½	KLM	3.49e	11.		21	32	d30½	30¼	—2⅞
28⅞	18¼	K mart	.84	4.5	6	894	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	17⅞	KaisrAl	1.20	6.1	3	274	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—1
47½	44⅝	KalAl pf	2.37	5.3		z100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	KaisCe	1.40	7.6	4	1275	19½	d18½	18½	—1¼
23⅝	15¼	KaiC pf	1.37	8.8		1	15½	d15½	15½	— ¼
46	24⅛	KaisrSt				735	39⅝	37⅞	38⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	KaneMil	.28	2.9	32	55	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
30	13⅜	Kaneb	.88	3.6	10	647	24⅝	22	22¼	—2⅝
27⅛	18⅝	KCtyPL	2.66	14.	6	89	19½	d18⅝	18¾	— ⅝
40	31	KCPL pf	3.80	13.		z100	30	d29½	29½	—1½
49½	31	KCPL pf	4.50	14.		z30	32	32	32	+1
24⅝	16	KCPL pf	2.33	14.		7	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
39½	21	KCSoln	1.10	3.5	6	51	33	31⅛	31⅜	—1⅝
10⅝	8½	KCSou pf	1	12.		z80	8½	8½	8½	
19	13	KanGE	1.94	15.	8	48	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
28	17⅜	KanNb	1.48	6.5	8	45	23⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	KanPLt	2.04	13.	6	23	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
25½	16¾	KaPL pf	2.32	14.		2	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
24⅝	16	KaPL pf	2.23	14.		3	16	16	16	— ½
14⅝	6½	Katyind			4	270	11¼	10	10	—1¼
37¼	18½	Katy pf	1.46	5.7		54	28½	25½	25½	—3
13⅝	7⅛	KaufBr	.24	3.1	5	111	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	Keene	.60	3.0	6	55	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
16⅝	7½	Keller	.30	3.5	5	93	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅞
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg	1.32	8.1	8	287	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅝	8¼	Kellwd	.80	9.1		43	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
34⅜	17⅝	KentRty	.10e	.3	81	86	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ½
24⅝	20¾	Kenmt	s		7	48	22⅝	21¼	21¼	— ½
44⅛	21¼	Kennct	1.40	4.9	7	964	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—2⅝
21⅜	15½	KyUtil	2.12	13.	8	85	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls	.44	4.8	6	138	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
19½	14⅝	KerrG pf	1.70	11.		6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
78⅞	46	KerrM	1.80	2.7	11	1100	70	67⅞	67⅞	—2¼
17¼	8¼	KeysCon				4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
29½	17	KeysInt	s.48	1.9	14	x65	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	28¼	KiddeW	1.80	5.8	4	74	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
51½	41	Kidde prB	4	10.		3	40	d39	39	—2
51¼	42½	Kidde pfC	4	9.4		4	42½	42½	42½	
30	21⅞	Kidde pr	1.64	6.6		13	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
48½	39⅛	KimbCl	3.20	7.7	6	411	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
16¼	10	KingDSt	.90	9.1	5	47	10	d 9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
22¼	15⅛	Kirsch	1.32	8.3	5	20	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	KnightRd	.70	3.3	8	1810	22¼	22¼	22¼	
27¼	17½	Koehrin	1.10	6.2	4	26	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
28⅜	19⅝	Koger	n1.20	5.8	25	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
24	18¼	Kollmr	s.40	2.1	10	31	19⅜	19	19	—1
31⅜	19⅝	Koppers	1.40	5.3	8	78	27½	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅜
50⅛	40	Kraft	3.20	7.8	6	107	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅜
13½	6⅝	Kroehlr				2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	Kroger	s1.36	8.9	5	175	16	d15	15¼	—1
15½	9⅝	Kuhlm	.80	8.9	6	19	9½	d 9	9	— ⅜
15	9⅝	Kysor	.88	8.8	3	32	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
14⅝	7⅛	LFE	.12r	1.7	7	87	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
18⅛	15	LITCO	1	6.8	6	15	15	d14½	14¾	— ½
5⅝	2	LLCCp			36	90	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
13⅜	8	LLCCp pf				2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅝	LTV			2	1243	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
21½	11¼	LTVA	.34t	2.2		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
14¼	6¾	LTV pf I				1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
39	23⅛	LTV pf	2.60	9.1		38	30	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
12⅝	8¼	LQuint	1.11t	12.	12	34	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	LacGas	1.86	11.	4	119	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
19½	10¼	LamsSe	s.80	7.3	4	33	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅜
22½	11⅞	LaneBry	1	6.2	8	63	17⅜	16¼	16¼	—1
33½	23⅛	Lanier	s .44	2.0	12	67	24	d22½	22½	—1¼
15	9⅝	LawtCh	.60	5.9	10	245	10⅝	10	10¼	
29	20⅝	LearPet	s.12	.6	17	159	20⅞	d18⅝	19	—2½
29½	17⅜	LearSg	1.04	4.4	5	163	24	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
24½	18⅝	LswyTrs	1.30	6.7	5	x19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	LeeEnt	.84	4.5	7	29	18⅝	d18⅛	18½	— ⅛
15⅝	10	LegPlat	n.48	4.0	7	65	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅛	LehValInd				31	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
21	14	LVIn pf				2	14	d13½	13½	— ½
14	9⅝	Lehmn	1.67e	15.		221	11¼	11	11	— ¼
23⅝	13	Lennar	s.32	2.2	4	193	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅛
30	23⅛	Lenox	1.48	6.4	6	36	23⅝	d23	23	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	LesFay	.48	7.4	7	138	6⅝	6½	6½	
22¼	16	LevFdC				1	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
14⅝	12⅝	LevFIn	.75a	5.6		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	32¼	LeviStr	s1.10	3.0	8	517	38	36¼	36¼	—1⅜
29⅛	17⅝	LevItzF		4.8	4	83	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—1½
28⅞	23⅛	LOF	2.20a	9.5	5	88	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
57⅝	45⅝	LOF pf	4.75	10.		8	46⅛	d45⅝	45½	— ⅜
22⅝	14	LibtyCp	s.60	4.1	6	26	15⅛	14½	14¾	— ⅛
26	14⅛	Lifemk	.48	2.3	10	102	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
42	29⅝	Ligget	2.50	6.6	7	1109	39½	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅞
63⅞	47	LillyEli	2.10	4.3	11	584	50⅛	49	49⅛	— ⅞
48	36	LincNt	2.80	7.7	5	104	36⅛	36½	36½	
18⅛	13⅛	LincPt	1.80a	13.		4	14	14	14	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Lionel	.16	2.8	5	91	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	20⅝	Litton	1b	2.1	7	1667	51⅜	45⅝	47⅛	—4⅝
115	47	Litton pf	3	2.9		1	102	102	102	—3
20½	17⅛	Litton pf	2	12.		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
48⅛	18⅛	Lockhd			14	446	33⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—2⅞
45	23⅛	Loctite	.56	1.7	12	94	33¼	32⅛	33¼	
73⅞	42⅝	Loews	1.20	2.0	4	116	61½	60½	60½	— ⅜
18⅛	10⅛	LomFn	1	8.6	5	47	12	11½	11⅝	
21	14¼	LomMt	2.36e	16.	6	31	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
38⅛	21⅛	LnStar	1.65	6.9	4	39	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	— ½
18	13⅛	LILCo	1.78	13.	6	308	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
96⅛	84⅞	LIL pfS	9.80	12.		1	82⅛	d82⅛	82⅛	—1⅜
25¼	17	LIL pfP	2.43	15.		4	17	d16⅛	16⅛	— ½
26½	19⅜	LIL pfO	2.47	12.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
33	22½	LongDr	.76	3.4	9	52	23⅛	d22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
60	29⅞	LoralCp	1.20	2.4	14	163	52	51	51	—1⅛
57⅝	26½	LaLand	1.80	4.6	9	1301	42⅝	37⅝	38⅛	—4
29½	19	LaPac	.60b	2.8	6	694	23⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅜
22¼	15⅝	LouvGs	2.06	13.	7	39	16⅝	16	16	— ½
17⅛	8	Lowenst				49	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
18⅛	15⅛	Lowes n	.60	4.0	8	68	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
64½	42½	Lubrzl	1.80	3.5	11	83	53⅝	51½	51⅜	—2⅛
17⅜	13⅜	LuckyS	1.12	7.9	7	107	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Ludlow	.80	7.4	7	51	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
17¼	12	Lukens	.96	7.0	9	23	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	13½	LynCSys	.40	2.1	13	41	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
		— M—M—M —								
41⅛	19⅝	MACOM	s.20	.6	21	232	34⅛	32½	32½	—1⅝
57⅜	37⅛	MCA	1.50	3.1	8	336	50½	48⅜	48⅜	—2
15⅝	10⅛	MEI	.44	4.0	6	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	18⅝	MGIC	1.12	6.1	6	571	19¼	d18½	18½	— ⅜
24	14⅝	MacAF	1	4.3	8	186	23	23	23	
11⅛	7⅛	MacDn	.40	5.6	6	60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅞	7	Macke	.52	7.2	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅛	MB Ltd g	n1.40a			15	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ½
21⅝	11⅛	Macmill	.82	6.3	7	1754	14⅛	12½	13	—1⅝
57	35	Macy	2.25	4.5	5	148	50½	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅜
28⅝	13¾	MdsFd	2.45e	14.		749	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
11½	6⅝	MagicCf	.40	9.2	4	118	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
33¾	26⅜	MalonH	1.12	3.9	9	18	28½	28½	28½	
20⅞	15⅝	MatAst n			8	265	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
11½	5⅝	Manhin	.30b	4.3	4	42	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
10¼	5⅝	ManhLf	.30	4.5	9	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	MfrHan	2.52	9.3	4	360	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
48¼	26⅞	MAPCO	1.60	4.1	10	460	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
73¼	34⅛	MarOil	s1.88	3.2	12	643	58½	56⅛	56⅛	—3⅝
21⅞	14⅝	MarMid	.80	5.4	4	55	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
16	14⅝	MarMd wd				134	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	11⅜	MarionL	.64	4.9	18	45	13⅛	13	13	
20½	11⅜	MarkCtl	.36	2.1	11	74	17½	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12½	Mark pf	1.20	6.9		6	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
26¼	19	Marley	1	5.1	5	57	20½	19½	19½	—1
24	12⅝	Marriot	.20	1.1	10	190	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ¼
72¼	59	MrshM	3.60	6.3	10	639	59⅞	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅝	MrshF	1.24	8.6	7	230	14⅞	14⅝	14½	— ⅜
57¼	32½	MartM	2.12	4.5	7	815	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅞
34	11⅝	MaryK	.60	2.2	11	81	28¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	17⅞	Md Cup	.64	2.8	7	27	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ¼
27½	20⅝	Masco	.60	2.7	8	199	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
30⅞	22½	Masonit	1.32	6.0	7	552	23	d22⅛	22⅛	— ½
14¼	10½	MasM	1.44e	13.	7	13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	MasseyF				106	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
17⅛	12	MasCp	1.72	13.		26	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
11⅝	8⅝	MasInc	1.16	13.		87	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
34¼	25¾	MatsuE	.35e	1.3	8	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Mattel	.30	4.0	6	291	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
7⅝	4⅛	Mattel wt				169	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	21½	Mattl pf	2.50	12.		22	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
27⅜	19⅝	MayDS	1.40	7.0	5	63	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25¼	17⅛	MayerO	1.10	6.6	6	11	17	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅛	MaysJW			5	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28¾	22¼	Maytg	1.80a	8.1	7	37	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
36½	15⅝	McDrm	1.40	5.1	47	838	28¼	27⅜	27½	— ⅝
38¾	22½	McDr pf	2.20	7.6		17	30	29⅛	29⅛	—1
57⅞	36⅝	McDnld	.56	1.5	8	1185	37⅜	d36¼	37	— ⅜
52⅞	20	McDonD	.90	2.4	7	945	42	37⅝	37⅝	—4⅝
32¼	23¾	McDonh	1.32	5.7	4	29	24⅛	d23¼	23¼	— ⅜
31⅝	24¼	McGEd	1.80	6.2	7	80	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—1¼
31	23½	McGrH	1.32	6.0	8	539	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	—1
89	30½	McIntyr g				127	61½	54	55½	—8½
16½	9½	McLean	.64	6.6		28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13¾	7⅜	McLouf			5	42	7⅝	d 7¼	7¼	— ½
58	16	McMorO	.10	.2	119	181	44¼	41½	41½	—3
20½	12⅝	McNeil	.90	6.9	8	18	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	22	Mead	1.80	8.4	4	356	22	d21⅛	21½	— ⅜
48½	28⅝	Measrx	.50	1.8	10	87	29⅞	d28¼	28¼	—2
72⅝	34	Medtrn	.60	1.0	13	96	61	58¼	58¼	—2⅞
31½	23½	Melville	1.60	6.5	6	369	25	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
39	13¼	Memorex			4	177	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
41	32⅝	MercStr	1	3.0	5	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
29¼	20¼	MerTx	s1.32	6.6	5	33	20⅝	d19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
75⅝	58¼	Merck	2.30	3.8	12	326	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	—1½
41⅜	27½	Merdith	1.32	3.9	5	53	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	16⅝	MerrLY	.96	4.7	6	1304	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
70⅞	34⅝	MesaPet n			3	1274	60	57⅝	58½	—2¼
42⅝	27¼	MesaRoy	n.12e	.4		681	34⅝	33¼	33½	—1¼
18¼	14¼	Mesab	1.40e	9.9	9	166	14½	d14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
21⅜	15¼	Mesta				7	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
27⅞	14½	MGM	.60b	3.2	9	263	20	18½	18½	—1⅜
74½	51½	Metrm	3.20	5.3	7	102	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅝
38	24½	MtE pfC	3.90	15.		z50	26	26	26	+1
84	52	MtE pfJ	8.32	16.		z40	50½	d50½	50½	—1½
15½	11½	MchGs	1.30b	11.	9	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28¼	20⅝	MhWt pf	2.67	13.		1	21	21	21	— ¼
25⅝	20	MhWt pf	2.12	11.		7	20	20	20	
22⅝	16⅛	MdCTel	1.68	10.	6	35	16⅝	d16	16½	
27½	19⅝	MdCT pf	2.06	11.		1	19¼	d19¼	19¼	— ½
16⅝	10¼	MidSUt	1.58	14.	5	731	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	MidIndM			3	55	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
30½	17⅝	MidRos	1.30	5.0	7	362	26¾	25⅝	26¼	— ½
29½	17	MillerW	1.20	4.9	7	21	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
41⅜	22⅝	MiltBrd	1.20	3.9	7	201	32⅞	31	31	—1⅜
27½	16½	MilRov	.40	1.7	16	7	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
25⅝	17¼	MinnGs	1.94	10.	4	11	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
60⅛	46⅝	MMM	2.80	5.9	9	1036	48¼	47¼	47⅜	
21⅛	15	MinPL	2.04	13.	6	42	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
15⅝	10⅛	MirroCp	.96	7.9	6	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅜
33¼	24⅝	Misnlas	s.80	3.2	6	10	25¼	25	25	
62¼	45½	MPacC	3	5.7	5	107	54⅛	52¾	52⅝	—1⅛
13⅝	9¾	MoPSv	1b	10.	6	51	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
23½	17	MoPS pf	2.44	14.		1	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
89½	36¼	Mobil	s 3	4.4	7	5035	74⅛	68⅞	68⅞	—6
2⅞	1¾	MobileH			13	725	2⅛	2	2	
15¾	11¼	MdMer	.20	1.8	5	40	11⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Mohasco	.90	10.	8	70	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20¼	9⅝	MohkDta			10	422	15⅞	14⅝	14¾	—1⅛
14⅝	10¾	MohkR	1.20	10.	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	14⅛	Monrh	s1.20a	5.0	5	29	24½	24	24	—1
50⅝	26⅝	Monogr	.65a	1.7	5	52	40½	38	38¼	—2⅝
62⅝	46⅝	Monsan	3.40	6.8	6	345	50½	49⅝	50⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	16	MntDU	1.80	10.	7	30	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	MonPw	2.12	10.	7	120	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
20⅝	14⅝	MonSt	1.80a	12.		37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
9¼	7¼	MONY	1.10e	15.	8	96	7⅜	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
58	27	MoorM	1.12	2.5	6	408	47½	44⅝	44⅞	—2⅝
54⅝	40⅝	Morgan	2.80	6.5	6	1169	43½	43	43	— ⅜
47½	22⅝	MorKn	1.84	4.3	6	25	38⅝	38½	38½	— ¼
19	12½	MorseSh	.72	5.9	4	174	12⅛	d12⅛		
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			7	282	6⅝	6½		
34⅛	25⅝	MorNor	1.40	5.3	7	162	27	26⅝		
63⅝	37⅝	Motrola	1.40	2.6	11	1155	56	53⅝		
39½	24½	MtFuel	2.36	7.3	9	294	34	32⅝		
26⅞	19	MtSTel	2.32	12.	6	38	20⅛	19⅞		
14½	6⅝	Munford			8	218	7⅝	7⅛		
8½	4⅝	Munfd pf	.40	8.2		147	5⅛	4⅞		
17½	12⅝	Munsng	1.20	8.3	13	33	14⅝	14⅝		
15⅞	12¼	MurphC	1.28	10.	10	21	12⅝	12½		
123	45	MurpOil	1.30	1.7	11	107	96	89½		
23⅝	16⅝	MurryO	1.20	7.0	5	19	18	17¼		
14⅛	10½	MutOm	1.44	13.		25	11⅛	11		
14⅝	9½	MyersL	.60	6.0	6	54	10⅛	9⅞		
		— N—N—N —								
24⅞	15½	NCH	.72	3.6	8	124	20⅝	19½		
16⅝	10	NCNB n	.72	6.4	5	72	11⅝	11¼		
81½	58⅝	NCR	2	2.9	8	698	70⅝	69		
44⅝	27	NLInd	1.20	3.6	10	1311	34⅝	33		
37	20⅛	NLT	1.32	6.3	5	601	22	20⅞		
10	5⅝	NVF	.77t	13.	6	500	6⅝	6		
25⅛	19¼	Nabisco	1.62	8.4	6	167	19⅝	19¼		
35⅝	27¾	Nalco	1.60	5.4	9	252	29½	29		
14⅛	9¼	Napco	.24	2.1	7	5	11⅝	11⅛		
15⅛	12⅞	NapleFdl				61	13¼	d12½		
27⅝	10⅝	Narco	.68	4.8	3	56	14⅝	14		
34¾	20⅝	Nashua	1.50	6.5	4	16	23½	23¼		
25⅝	16½	NatCan	.88	4.7	4	35	18¾	18⅝		
45⅛	31⅛	NCan pf	1.50	4.5		1	33	33		
15½	10	NtCtyL	.60	4.4	10	9	13⅝	13½		
35⅝	23	NtDetr	2	8.3	4	38	24	23⅝		
32½	20⅝	NatDist	2	8.2	6	349	25⅛	24¼		
27⅛	15⅞	NDist pf	1.85	11.		11	16¼	16¼		
31	24¼	NatFG	2.54	10.	5	21	25	24⅝		
25⅝	16¼	NatGyp	1.48	7.8	4	181	19⅜	18⅝		
3⅞	1⅞	NatHom				28	2¼	2⅛		
26¼	8⅝	NtLibty	.32	9.2	11	112	20⅞	19⅝		
29⅞	16¼	NMdCr	s.80	3.1	12	187	25½	25⅛		
32	12⅝	NMedEnt	.40	2.3	12	198	28½	26½		
18¼	11	NMineSv	.56	5.0	19	123	12⅝	11⅞		
24⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	7.9	6	26	19⅝	18⅝		
40½	19⅝	NtSemic			11	880	33⅞	32⅝		
25⅛	22	NtSem wi				15	22½	22½		
21¼	15⅝	NtSvIn	1.24	7.2	5	33	18	17¼		
23⅝	13¼	NStand	1.24	8.4	5	28	15⅛	14⅝		
35½	25¾	NatlSt	2.70	9.6	4	79	28¼	28		
5⅝	4	NatTea			5	4	4⅛	4		
46¼	26⅝	Natom	s1.30	3.7	6	773	37⅝	35⅛		
64½	46⅛	Natom pf	4	7.4		45	55⅝	53⅝		
23⅝	17⅝	NevPw	s2.12	11.	6	37	19⅝	19		
16½	11	NevP pf	1.40	14.		z1040	11½	11		
19⅝	13¼	NevP pf	1.95	14.		22	14	13⅞		
23½	17¼	NEngEl	2.36	13.	5	57	18⅜	18⅛		
16⅝	11⅝	NEnGE	1.60	13.	5	19	12⅝	12⅛		
34¼	17½	NENucl	s.26	1.1	19	482	25⅝	24⅝		
36⅝	29⅝	NEngT	3.40	11.	7	12	30⅝	29⅝		
18⅛	13⅝	NYSEG	1.76	12.	5	89	14½	14⅛		
89¼	60	NYS pf	8.80	14.		z10	61¾	61⅝		
22⅝	14½	NYS pf	2.12	14.		2	15	15		
4⅝	2½	Newcrp				19	3	2⅞		
10⅝	7½	Newell	n.80	9.4	4	27	9	8⅝		
		Newhall	s.50	2.8	6	38	19⅛	18		
60⅛	22¼	Newmt	1.30a	3.4	5	1385	39	37⅝		
187	76	Newt pf	4.50	3.9		7	119	116		
26½	10½	Newprk	.20	1.2	13	256	19⅝	17⅝		
14⅞	10½	NiaMP	1.44	13.	6	298	11⅛	11		
36	24½	NiaMpf	3.40	14.		z70	25	25		
36½	25	NiaMpf	3.60	14.		z300	26¼	26⅛		
105½	81	NiMpf	10.60	13.		z2880	85½	84		
17⅝	10⅛	NiagSh	1.95e	13.		123	15⅛	14⅝		
35⅞	27¼	NICOR	2.68	8.9	6	150	30⅝	30⅛		
34⅝	21⅝	NorfWn	2.20	8.4	4	329	27⅛	25⅞		
25⅝	17⅛	Norlin	1.60	8.6	4	118	19	18⅝		
28⅝	18⅝	Norris	1.60	8.8	5	92	19⅛	d18⅜		
49¼	19½	NACoal	.64	1.9	9	51	35	33⅝		
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg				38	3⅛	2⅞		
32	25¼	NoAPhl	1.70	6.7	4	44	25⅝	25⅛		
10⅝	7¼	NoestUt	1.10	14.	6	229	8¼	7⅞		
21⅝	10¼	NCalSL	.70	6.4	3	23	11¼	11		
16⅞	10⅛	NIndPS	1.50	13.	6	156	11⅛	11⅛		
65	38⅝	NorNGs	3	5.5	7	142	55⅞	54⅛		
101½	93¼	NoNG pf	9.48	9.2		z50	92¼	d92¼		
25⅝	18	NoStPw	2.28	12.	6	73	19½	19⅛		
46⅝	35	NSPw pf	4.11	12.		z90	35	d34⅛		
48	34	NorTel g	1			143	36	35½		
14⅝	5⅛	Nthgate g				286	9⅛	8		
58⅜	27⅝	Nortrp	1.80	3.9	7	509	50⅛	46⅝		
36¼	20⅞	NwstAir	.80	3.5	7	188	23⅝	22⅝		
29¾	19¼	NwtBcp	1.32	6.8	5	747	20⅛	d19		
40¼	17	NwtEn	s1.30	5.1	6	362	27⅛	24⅞		
37⅝	27¼	NwtInd	2.05	7.1	5	394	29⅝	28⅝		
26⅝	18	NwtP pf	2.50	14.		3	17½	d17¼		
11⅝	8¼	NwMLf	1e	12.	8	7	8⅝	8¼		
32⅝	24⅛	NwStW	1.80	7.2	5	42	25½	25⅛		
42	24⅝	Norton	1.60	4.4	7	78	36⅝	36⅛		
17⅝	11⅝	NorSim	1.04	8.9	5	392	12⅛	d11⅝		
39½	27½	NortS pf	1.60	6.0		1	26⅛	d26⅛		
50	25½	Nucor	s .44	1.2	6	160	41¼	38⅛		

(Continued on Page 11)

Consider the streamlined banking facilities of the Europartners...



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The Europartners offer an extensive range of standardized banking facilities to serve the international financial needs of an increasingly diversified clientele: assessment of new business opportunities and access to local market expertise anywhere in the world; rapid settlement of international payments; emergency withdrawal services for private customers travelling in partner countries. These are typical examples of the many services offered by the 4 Europartners in over 60 countries around the world, through more than 4,600 branches, subsidiaries, and other outlets with a total staff of over 90,000. For a streamlined approach to international banking, call on the Europartners in Europe and throughout the world.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
47860	Abti Prce	$22⅛	21½	22	
24050	Agnico E	$12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ½
100	Agra Ind A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15751	Alta Gas A	$27	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
305	Alta Nat	$84	83	83	— 2
200	Algo Cent	$24¾	24½	24½	— ½
11194	Algoma St	$34¼	33½	33½	—1⅛
700	Andres W A	$11½	11	11	— ⅜
200	Argus C pr	$6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
600	Asbestos	$36	36	36	— ⅛
6250	Atco A	$22	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
9435	BP Can	$45	43	44½	
7949	Bank N S	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
1000	Baton B	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
800	Beth Cop	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
2500	Bralor Res	$26	25	26	— ⅛
400	Bramalea	$17⅜	17½	17½	— ½
4525	Brenda M	$29½	29	29½	— ½
78070	BCFP	$25⅛	24	25	— ¼
9676	BC Phone	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
9760	Brunswk	$13½	13	13⅛	— ⅜
1700	Budd Can	$8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
1600	CAE	$14½	14¼	14½	
36580	Cad Frv	$21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ½
7416	Cal Pow A	$44⅝	44	44½	— ¼
8925	Camflo	$19¼	17⅞	19	+ ¼
4375	C Nor West	$20⅛	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
200	C Packrs	$31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
650	Can Perm	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3635	Can Trust	$19⅛	19	19	
300	C Tung	$27½	27½	27½	— ½
12885	CCablesy A	$13⅛	13	13	— ¼
2400	Cdn Cel	$10½	10¼	10½	
28182	CI Bk Com	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
12700	CP Inve	$43½	42¼	42⅜	— ¼
2779	Cdn Tire A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
2925	C Ultlies	$21¼	20½	20⅝	— ½
250	Candel Oil	$76	75½	75½	—2½
720	Cara	$17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
3125	Cassiar	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
1935	Celanese	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
5600	Cherokee	$12	11½	11½	— ¼
7000	Con Distrb	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27844	Cons Gas	$26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅜
4607	Con Fordy	360	335	340	—10
1900	Conwest	$8½	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
55278	Coseka R	$22½	21	21½	— ½
3700	Craigmt	$7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
1000	Crush Intl	$12½	12½	12½	
13400	Cyprus	$24¼	23½	24⅛	— ⅜
31425	Czar Res	$17¼	16⅞	17	— ½
22960	Daon Dev	$5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11752	Denison	$45¼	44	45	— ½
19650	Dicknsn	$14	13	13⅝	— ⅜
11990	D Bridge	$15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
2148	Dofasco A	$37	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
200	Dom Store	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
225	Du Pont A	$29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
2800	Dylex L A	$9½	9⅛	9½	
2900	Electhom A	$5⅝	5	5⅛	— ½
1400	Emco	$12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¾
33580	Falcon C	$11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
13124	Fibrg Nik A	$120	114	119	+ 1
550	Fed Ind A	$7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¾
210	Fed Plan	$35	35	35	+ ¼
5300	Francana	$14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
17008	G M Res	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1900	G Distrb A	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
7500	G Distrb w	480	455	470	—10
19425	Gibraltar	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
300	Goodyear	$22	22	22	
2250	Granduc	355	335	350	— 5
300	GL Forest	$64	64	64	
100	Greyhnd	$29½	29½	29½	+ ½
200	H Group A	390	385	385	— 5
500	Hard Crp A	265	255	260	—10
3175	Hawker	$17½	17	17	— 1
837	Hayes D	$9½	9⅜	9½	
22881	H Bay Co	$28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
7167	IAC	$9⅝	9½	9½	
66332	Indal	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
190	Indusmin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
200	Inglis	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
250	Inland Gas	$14	14	14	
711	Int Mogul	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
4855	Intpr Pipe	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
425	Inv Grp A	$19	19	19	+ ½
1700	Ivaco	$20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
500	Jannock	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16317	Kaiser Re	$33⅜	32	33¼	+ ⅜
13650	Kam Kotia	$7⅝	7	7⅛	— ¼
200	Kelsey H	$27	27	27	+ ¼
12600	Kerr Add	$17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
14700	Labatt A	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
200	Lab Min	$46	45	46	+ ⅜
18400	Lacana	$8⅝	8	8½	— ½
100	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2267	LL Lac	$7	6⅝	7	— ¼
2900	Lob Co A	415	405	415	+10
1500	Lob Co B	415	415	415	+10
10842	MICC	$12	12	12	— ⅛
280	Mclan H A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
100	McGraw H	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
3582	Est Mirtlc	310	300	310	—10
7780	Mitel Corp	$19⅝	18½	18⅝	— ½
950	Molson A	$28⅛	28½	28½	— ½
15486	Moore	$34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
11108	Murphy	$27	25⅝	26	— 1
2500	Nat Trust	$20	20	20	— 1
163782	Noranda	$26⅛	25½	26⅛	
26648	Norcen	$34⅛	34¼	34⅛	— ½
1365	Nowsco W	$49½	48	49½	— ½
20070	Nu-Wst A	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
25970	Oakwood P	$20½	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
12585	Ocelot B	$30⅛	29½	30⅛	— ¼
1320	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
10650	Pamour A	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
800	PanCan P	$75⅛	75¼	75⅝	— ⅜
10250	Pembina	$11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅜
1835	Petrofina	$49½	47	49½	
800	Peyto Oils	$22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
6930	Pine Point	$42	38⅝	41	+2¼
23850	Place G	405	375	395	—15
8795	Ram	$20	18½	19⅝	+ ⅜
1150	Redpath	$16⅛	16½	16½	+ ¼
27600	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
18280	Reichhold	$13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅛
27270	Revnu Prp	193	175	180	— 5
500	Roman	$56⅞	53	56⅞	— ⅞
450	Rothman	$21	21	21	+ ½
32025	Sceptre	$12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
25	Scotts	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
15560	Shell Can	$36½	35	36¼	— ¼
31275	Sherritt	$15¼	13⅞	14¼	— 1
635	Sigma	$55	55	55	
3904	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
900	Slater Stl	$17	17	17	
30375	Southm	$32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
1800	St Brodcst	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
20275	Stelco A	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
800	Steep R	470	455	470	+15
6290	Sulpetro B	$18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅜
100	Suncor pr	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
4690	Teck Cor A	$19⅝	18½	18⅝	— 1
52715	Teck Cor B	$16¼	14½	15⅞	— ½
600	Tex Can	$86	85		
7042	Thom N A	$15⅛	15¼		
10001	Tor Dm Bk	$25⅝	25½		
6803	Trader A	$12⅜	11⅞		
3850	Trns Mt	$11⅝	11		
20980	Trin Res	$17	16⅞		
7931	TrCan PL				
4910	Turbo Cl B	$23	22⅞		
5745	U Gas A	$10⅝			
7670	Union Oil	$44	42		
4300	Un Asbestos	$7⅛	7		
12815	U Keno	$39⅛	37		
5400	U Siscoe	$15⅝	15⅛		
5435	Un Carbid	$33	33		
2000	Van Der	$8⅞	8⅝		
1125	Versil Cor	$23⅛	23¼		
5050	Vestgron	$19⅛	18⅝		
1300	Weldwod	$22½	22		
63850	West Mine	$19⅝	18⅛		
6580	Weston	$26⅛	26⅛		
8000	Willroy	$6	5⅝		
690	Woodwd A	$25½	25		
11880	Yk Bear	$12⅝	12		

Total sales 7,426,000 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 14, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close
36597	Bank Mont	$23⅛	23⅛	
447	Can Cml	$12½	12	
1200	Can Bath	$14⅛	14⅛	
3200	Dom TxtA	$15⅛	14⅞	
1030	FCA Int	275	275	
2027	NatBk Cda	$11	10⅝	
3000	Power Co	$15⅝	15⅝	
200	RollandB	$11	11	
3427	Royal Bk	$42½	42	
11666	RoyTrstco	$12⅝	12⅝	

Total Sales 1,142,869 shares

Canadian Index

March 17, 1980

	Close
Montreal	258.47
Toronto	1,864.80

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrial index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Rome Trash Strike

ROME, March 17 … — … city's garbage collectors … their jobs today after a strike that had left Rome an estimated 10,000 tons of … piling up on its streets. … said at least two days will be … to clean the city's streets.

Mr. William Woodward
Executive Director
Business Marketing Corporation for New York City
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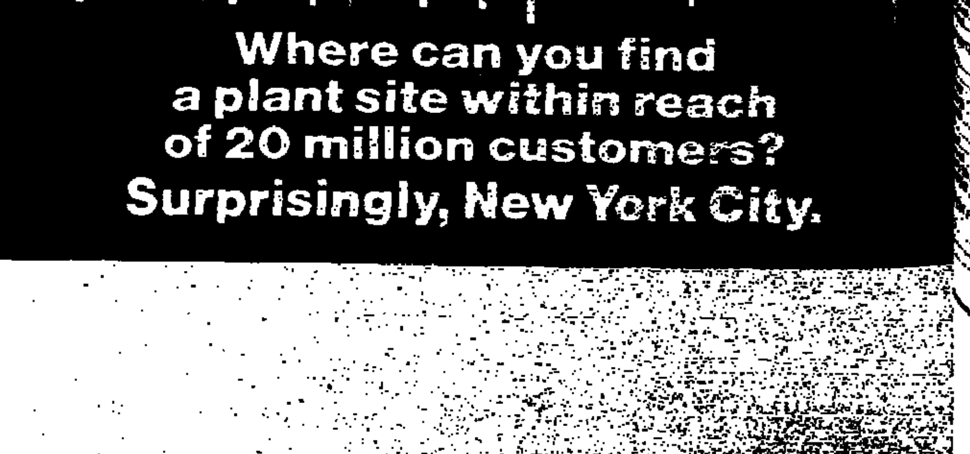
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City Country

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— O—O—O —							
		OKC 1.20	2.6	6	51	48½	46¾	46¾	—2
		Oakind .40	1.3	12	172	32½	31½	31¾	+ ⅜
		OakiteP 1.28	7.9	7	6	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
		OccIPet 1.50	6.4	3	2205	25⅝	23½	23½	—2⅜
		OccIPet wd			425	9⅞	8	8⅛	—1⅝
		OccIP pf2.16	5.7		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—2⅝
		OccIP pf3.60	4.7		4	82	76⅝	76⅝	—8⅛
		OccIP pf 4	5.2		3	80	77½	77½	—4½
		OccIP pf2.50	15.		16	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
		OccIP pf2.12	15.		105	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
		OccIP pf2.30	14.		72	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Ogden 2	6.6	5	34	31	30	30¼	— ½
		OhioEd 1.76	14.	7	413	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
		OhEd pf4.40	14.		z10	31	d31	31	— ½
		OhEd pf1.80	14.		18	12⅝	d12½	12½	— ¼
		OhEd pf8.64	15.		z200	58	d56½	56½	—1½
		OhE pf10.76	12.		z80	86½	86½	86½	—1⅞
		OhP pfB7.60	14.		z50	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
		OhP pfA 14	15.		z120	96	96	96	
		OhP pfF 14	15.		z170	98	d95	95	—4
		OklaGE 1.60	13.	9	64	12½	12	12	— ⅛
		OklGE pf.80	11.		z100	7	7	7	
		OklaNG 1.80	9.5	14	65	20	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅜
		Olin 1	5.9	6	325	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	—1
		Omark 1.44	4.5	5	12	32½	32	32	— ⅜
		Oneida s.60	4.8	5	26	13½	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
		Opelika .84	8.8	5	10	9⅝	d 9½	9½	— ⅛
		OranRk 1.84	14.	6	73	11⅜	11	11	
		Orange			63	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
		OrionC .40	4.4	5	181	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
		OutbM .70	6.4	9	73	11⅛	11	11	
		OutletCo 1	6.3	7	21	16⅛	d16	16	— ¼
		OvernDr .72	7.3	5	30	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
		OvrnTr 1.24	6.4	4	34	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
		OverSh .50	1.6	6	152	34⅛	31⅜	31⅜	—2⅛
		OwenC 1.20	4.7	7	1005	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
		OwenIll 1.40	6.4	5	620	23⅞	22	22	—1⅜
		OwnIl pf 4	5.2		2	u76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1⅜
		OwnIl pf4.75	6.5		6	73	73	73	—1
		Oxirdia .76	7.6	5	13	10	10	10	
		— P—Q —							
		PHH Gp .80	3.8	8	40	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
		PNBMtl 1.08e	16.		80	7⅜	6⅝	6¾	— ⅝
		PPG 2	7.4	4	103	28	26⅞	27	— ¾
		PSA		4	68	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
		PacAS 1.28	13.		43	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		PacGE 2.60	13.	6	555	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
		PacLtg 2.24	12.	5	94	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ¼
		PacEm 2.40	5.3	11	44	46½	45	45	—1½
		PNwTel 1.64	11.	6	26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
		PacPw 2.04	12.	7	172	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
		PacScie .50	3.4	7	54	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
		PacTT 1.40	12.	6	37	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		PacTin 1	4.7	9	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ½
		PaineW .44	4.2	3	321	11	10¼	10½	— ¾
		PaW pf1.30	10.		64	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
		PalmBc 1.20	8.4	4	69	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
		Pamida			42	3	3	3	— ⅛
		PanAm		4	1553	4⅝	d 4½	4½	— ¼
		PanEP 3.48	5.8	7	606	61½	60	60	—1½
		Papcft 1.25b	7.5	6	43	16⅝	d16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
		Pargas 1.16	5.9	6	46	20⅝	19½	19½	—1⅛
		ParkDri .24	.7	14	378	38⅛	36½	36½	—2⅜
		ParHan 1.20	4.5	7	88	27⅜	26½	26½	— ⅝
		ParkPns .36	2.3	7	104	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¾
		PatPtl			572	17	13¾	14⅝	—2¼
		Pavlsnw .60	3.8	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
		Peabdy .32b	1.3	9	760	26⅛	24⅛	24⅝	—1⅜
		Pengo		49	109	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—1
		PenCen		7	585	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1
		PenCn prB			372	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
		PenCn pr			419	42⅞	d40⅝	40⅝	—2⅛
		PenDix		4	68	3⅜	3	3	— ¼
		PennCo lt.16	2.1	5	501	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
		Penney 1.76	8.0	6	239	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
		PaPL 2.12	13.	5	714	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
		PaPL pf4.40	13.		z30	33½	d32½	33½	
		PaPL pf8.60	14.		z100	63	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
		PaPL pf8.40	15.		z300	58½	d57	57	—3⅛
		PaPL pf9.24	11.		z130	82½	82	82	—2
		PaPL pf 11	14.		z50	77	77	77	
		PaPL pf 13	14.		z60	91	d90	91	
		PaPL pf8.70	15.		z670	61⅛	d58⅛	58⅛	—1¼
		Penwlt 2.28	7.7	6	65	29	d28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
		Penw pf1.60	8.8		18	18⅛	d17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
		Penzoil s 2	5.2	8	862	42¼	38¾	38¾	—3⅛
		Penz pfB 8	11.		z130	71	71	71	
		PeopDr .28	2.3	6	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		PeopEn 3	7.4	8	297	42⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—2
		PepsiCo 1.14	5.5	7	539	21⅛	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
		PerkinE .72	1.8	13	298	40¼	39	39	—1⅝
		Petrie 1.40	6.0	7	x45	23⅝	d23¼	23¼	— ⅛
		Petroln s.64	2.0	13	148	32⅛	31⅜	31⅛	—1⅛
		PetRs 3.29e	12.		98	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
		Pfizer 1.44	4.3	10	501	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
		PhelpD 1.48	4.8	6	901	30⅞	29⅛	29⅞	—3⅛
		PhilaEl 1.80	15.	7	344	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
		PhilE pf3.80	15.		z540	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
		PhilE pf4.30	15.		z280	29½	d29	29	— ½
		PhilE pf8.75	15.		z170	60⅝	60	60	— ½
		PhilE pf7.85	15.		z250	52½	52	52½	+ ½
		PhilE pf9.50	14.		z20	68½	d68½	68½	—1
		PhilE pf7.80	15.		z200	53½	53½	53½	
		PhilE pf7.75	15.		z100	53¼	52¼	52¼	
		PhilSub 1.24	3.8	10	131	35⅛	33	33	—2⅜
		PhilMrs 1.60	5.3	7	1545	31⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
		PhilInd .32	6.6	4	50	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
		PhilInd pf 1	11.		14	9⅛	9	9¼	— ¼
		PhilPet 1.80	4.0	8	1475	48⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—3⅛
		PhilVH .60	4.8	5	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
		PiedAvl .24	1.7	6	96	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	— ¼
		PieNG 1.56a	9.6	5	35	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
		Pilsbry 1.72	6.1	6	269	29	d28	28⅛	—1⅛
		Pioner s1.40	3.9	10	269	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	—1½
		PitnyB 1.48	4.6	8	83	31⅛	30	30⅛	—1
		PitnB pf2.12	7.0		23	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
		Pittstn 1.20	5.2	16	636	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅛
		PlanRsc		9	223	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
		Plantrn .16	1.3	11	202	16	14⅝	15	—1¼
		Playboy .12	.9	13	67	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
		Plessey 1.32e	4.6	10	1	29	29	29	— ½
43⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.4	9	131	32½	29	29	—3½
27	13¾	PogoPd .44	2.3	12	968	20⅞	19½	19½	—1
42⅞	19¾	Polaroid 1	4.9	19	695	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
23	10	Pndrosa .40	3.7	4	104	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
20¾	16⅛	PopTal s		4	13	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
21½	14¾	Portec .80b	5.6	6	143	15¾	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅜
18¾	12⅝	PortGE 1.70	13.	12	256	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
106¾	85	PoG pf11.50	14.		z110	86	85	85	—1
25	17½	PorG pf2.60	14.		1	18½	18½	18½	
39	30	Potlch 1.32	3.8	7	107	34⅞	34½	34½	— ¼
14⅝	10¼	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	151	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
39¼	29	PotEl pf2.44	7.9		1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1¾
27⅞	21⅞	Premier s.54	2.6	9	19	21½	d21	21	— ⅞
16	6⅝	Presley s.36t	4.4	3	84	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	216	28⅝	27⅝	27½	—1
19¾	19¼	PrimeC wi			12	19½	d19	19½	
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s		11	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
82	64⅞	ProctG 3.40	5.4	8	1297	65½	d63	63	—2
22⅞	10⅝	PrdRsh s.42	2.3	13	6	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	21⅛	Proler 1.40	5.5	4	29	26⅝	25½	25½	—1
17⅛	11⅞	PSvCol 1.60	14.	9	194	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅜
23	15⅝	PSCol pf2.10	14.		4	15⅝	d15¼	15¼	— ⅜
27	17⅝	PSInd 2.32	12.	5	536	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
12⅛	9½	PSIn pf 1.04	11.		z110	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
13	8	PSIn pf 1.08	12.		z680	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
20¼	13⅞	PSvNH 2.12	15.	6	103	14⅝	14	14½	— ⅛
27¼	18⅝	PSNH pf2.81	16.		4	18¼	d18⅛	18½	— ¼
21½	15¼	PSvNM 1.92	12.	6	107	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
22¼	15½	PSvEG 2.20	14.	6	231	16½	16	16¼	
48½	34	PSEG pf4.30	13.		z160	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
56½	36	PSEG pf5.05	14.		z70	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
58¼	40	PSEG pf5.28	14.		z100	39	d39	39	—1
26½	17	PSEG pf2.43	14.		13	17	d16⅝	17	
115	95¾	PSE pf12.25	13.		z70	97½	97	97½	+1½
86	57½	PSEG pf7.80	14.		z80	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
81½	58	PSEG pf7.40	13.		z70	57	d57	57	—1⅜
11⅛	6¼	Publick		7	312	8⅛	7	7¼	— ¾
5⅝	3	Pueblo		4	50	3	3	3	
5⅝	3	PR Cem		4	32	3	3	3	
17½	12	PaSPL 1.64	13.	7	73	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
43½	24⅝	Pullmn 1.80	7.5	6	168	25½	d24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
18½	14⅛	Purex 1.28	9.0	6	30	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	PurlmFa		4	58	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
35¼	24½	Purolir 1.36	5.9	6	224	24¾	d23	23	—2
32⅞	22	QuakO 1.40	5.6	6	333	25½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	QuakSO s.80	6.1	8	118	14⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
33	20½	Quanex 1.12	4.9	7	8	23	23	23	+ ¼
10⅛	6	Questor .20	3.5	7	168	6⅛	d 5⅝	5¾	— ¼
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .28	3.0	9	67	10	9	9¼	— ¾
28¼	21⅛	RCA 1.80	8.2	6	848	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	— ¾
41½	33½	RCApf 3.50	11.		z310	33½	d32½	32½	—2¼
62¾	48	RCA pf 4	8.3		2	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
21⅞	18	RCA pf 2.12	12.		494	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	26	RCA pf 3.65	14.		260	26⅛	d25¾	25¾	— ¼
13¼	8½	RLC s .52	5.8	4	76	9	8⅞	9	— ½
11⅝	6⅝	RTE .65	9.6	7	48	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
13⅝	10	RalsPur .64	6.2	8	1023	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
14¼	7	Ramad .12e	1.7	12	612	7¼	7	7	— ¼
23	12¾	Ronco .84	5.4	7	41	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
24¼	13⅞	RapAm .80e	4.6	4	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
20½	17	RapA pfC 3	17.		19	18	17¾	17¾	
37	18½	Raybt 1.60b	8.8	8	24	18¾	d18¼	18¼	— ¼
21⅞	12⅝	Raymdlnt 1	6.7	6	35	15¼	14⅞	15	— ½
84	42½	Raythn 2	2.9	11	1382	73¼	69⅛	69¼	—4¼
43⅝	26⅜	ReadBat s.80	2.5	10	283	34¼	31	31⅜	—2⅞
15¼	8½	RltRef 1.49e	17.	6	8	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
11	7⅛	ReconEq n		22	97	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
11	4⅛	Redmn .20	2.7	5	154	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅜
12⅞	7⅜	ReeceCp .60	6.4	7	30	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	24⅞	ReevsB 2	7.5	4	13	26½	26½	26½	
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	6.6	8	39	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
73	36¼	RelGp 2	3.4	3	188	60¼	59	59½	— ½
108	57	RelG pf 2.20	2.5		1	89	89	89	—2
26	19⅝	RelG pf 2.60	13.		19	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27½	19½	RelIn pf2.68	14.		29	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.1	9	169	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ½
30	16¾	RepCp .60b	3.0	3	161	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ½
25⅝	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	6.0	5	12	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	RepMtg			77	2	2	2	
31	21½	RepStl 2a	9.5	3	114	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅛	— ½
30	21¼	RepTex 1.16	5.3	5	66	23	22	22	—1
32⅝	20½	RevcoD .80	3.6	8	55	22½	22	22	— ⅞
19¼	11½	Revere		3	35	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
54⅞	36	Revlon 1.56	4.3	8	730	36⅝	d35¾	36⅛	— ¼
22½	11⅞	Rexham .60	5.2	6	39	11⅞	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	15¼	Rexnrd 1.04	5.9	6	43	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
36⅝	27⅞	Reynln s2.10	7.3	5	537	28⅝	d27¾	28⅝	+ ¼
50¾	39¼	Reyln pf4.10	11.		7	39	d38½	38¾	— ½
40⅝	28¼	RevMtl 2.20	6.7	4	225	33¾	32½	32⅝	—1⅜
82	59	RevM pf4.50	6.5		1	69	69	69	—2
35	15¾	RichCo 1.30	7.1	9	37	20	18¼	18¼	—2
27	19½	RchMer 1.20	6.4	5	105	19¼	d18½	18⅝	— ¾
28½	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.2	4	12	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
50	25¾	RioGran 1	2.8	5	153	37⅞	36	36	—2½
30¾	13¾	RioGr pf .80	4.1		118	21¼	19⅝	19⅝	—2
27⅞	19¼	RiteAid .65	3.0	8	143	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.40	8.5	6	19	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
36½	27¾	Robtsn 2.20	6.9	5	10	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	Robins .40	5.3	4	389	8⅛	d 7⅝	7½	— ⅝
17⅝	11⅞	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	49	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅞	RochTl 1.68	11.	6	47	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
19½	12⅞	Rockowr 5c		4	378	12⅞	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
63¾	36⅝	Rockwl 2.60	5.0	7	936	54⅝	51½	52	—2⅞
153	90⅞	Rklnt pf4.75	3.6		1	131½	131½	131½	—1½
55¾	32½	Rklnt pf1.35	2.8		1	48	48	48	—1½
48½	33¾	RohmH 2	5.7	5	47	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
20	11¼	Rohrlnd		5	152	14⅞	13¾	13¾	—1⅛
31¾	17½	Rollins .72	3.3	9	228	23⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅝
49	28½	Rolm s		22	108	43½	40⅞	40⅞	—2½
4⅛	1⅜	Ronson			37	2⅜	2	2¼	+ ¼
11½	9	Roper .90	9.9	5	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19½	13¾	Rorer .84	5.7	9	149	15⅝	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
78½	22	Rosario 2	3.6	12	283	60	56	56	—5½
51	28⅝	Rowan .30	.2	16	225	45¼	43	43¼	—2½
15⅝	10⅜	RC Cos 1.04	9.1	6	6	11½	11¼	11⅜	
92	65⅛	RoylD 5.53e	7.7	2	1059	73⅞	71¾	72⅛	—5⅛
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	4.1	8	35	23¼	22½	22½	— ¼
11¼	8¾	RussTog .88	9.6	5	47	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¼	RyanH 1.20	6.7	6	32	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.9	5	198	20⅞	20½	20½	
		— S—S—S —							
11¼	6⅝	SCA .35t	4.2	9	291	9	8¼	8¼	— ¾
32	20⅛	SCM 1.30	6.5	4	104	20⅞	d19⅞	19⅞	—1¼
27¼	18¼	SFN .80	3.6	8	7	22¼	22	22	— ¼
36	15⅝	SPSTec .64	2.3	7	69	29⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¾
71½	31	Sabine .56	1.0	27	59	60⅝	58¾	58¾	—1½
27	20¾	StdBus n.32	1.7	14	459	20⅝	d18⅞	19	—2
6¼	4	Safgdin n		4	420	4⅛	d 3⅛	3¼	— ⅞
44	27½	Safewy 2.60	9.2	5	232	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	5.8	25	29	8⅛	d 7⅛	7⅝	— ¼
51⅞	22⅛	SJoMn 1.40	3.4	12	284	43⅝	40⅝	41½	— ⅞
13	9	StJoLP 1.26	13.	7	9	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
73½	37⅛	StLSaF 2.50	4.3	8	59	60¼	58	58	—2
11⅛	7⅝	SPaul 1.06e	13.		36	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	7.1	6	52	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	Salant .40	6.4	10	73	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9	4½	Sambos			390	4⅝	d 4¼	4⅜	— ¼
15⅝	11¼	SDieGs 1.52	14.	6	208	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
18¾	12	SJuanR 1.45t	12.	10	84	13	12½	12½	— ½
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.2	16	459	41¼	39¾	40⅛	—1⅜
72	35½	SFeInd 2.60	4.3	8	663	61½	60⅝	60⅝	—1⅜
19⅝	9⅛	SFeIn pf .50	2.9		4	17	17	17	
45¾	18¼	SFeInt .72	1.9	48	519	38⅛	37¼	37⅜	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅛	SgtWel 1	6.9	6	12	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
9¼	5⅞	SaulRE			75	5⅞	d 5½	5½	— ½
11⅞	6½	SavASIp .05e	.5	10	71	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	SavOnD .50	5.6	8	70	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ½
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	12.	6	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
12¼	9	SavE pf1.28	14.		2	9	9	9	— ¼
19¾	12⅝	Savin .70	5.0	3	176	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
23¼	18½	Savin pf1.50	7.9		3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
9¾	5	Saxon		6	324	5⅜	d 4⅝	4⅞	— ½
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			34	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.4	8	582	33⅝	32¼	32½	—1⅛
13⅝	7	Schlitz			644	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ¼
122½	68⅝	Schlmb 1.32	1.3	19	1528	104	100	100	—4¼
45⅝	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	78	38⅜	37¼	37¼	—1¼
27¼	19	SCOA 1.08	4.8	5	75	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
8	4⅛	ScotLad .05e	.8	7	54	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
30⅝	20⅛	ScotFet 1.80	8.6	5	25	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
22⅛	16	ScottP 1	6.0	5	370	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	— ½
19¾	12⅝	Scottys .44	2.9	8	12	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ½
21½	15½	Scovill 1.52	9.4	5	32	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
49¾	38½	Scovil pf2.50	6.7		1	37½	d37½	37½	—1
11½	8	Scudder		18	24	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
9⅝	8¼	Scud pf .90e	10.		17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22¼	14⅝	SeaCont .42	3.0	4	81	15¼	d14	14	—1
37½	25	SeabCL 2.20	7.4	3	126	30¾	29½	29⅞	—1¼
18¼	10	SeaWA		9	119	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
31⅝	24	Seatst 1.12	4.7	5	102	24⅝	d23¾	23¾	— ⅜
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	2.9	13	159	39½	38½	38½	—1¾
23	15	Seagrv .25e	1.3	6	18	20⅝	19½	19½	—1⅜
19¼	14	SealAir n.48	3.4	8	33	15	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
32⅝	20¼	SealPw 1.30	6.1	5	6	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
24½	13⅛	SearleG .52	2.8	11	583	20⅜	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅜
21⅞	14⅞	Sears 1.36	8.8	6	2509	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
9¼	4½	Seatrain			408	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
34¾	23⅛	SecPac 1.80	7.3	4	63	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ½
78½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.2	35	509	65	62	62	—1½
14	7⅝	SeigLt 1.20	14.	14	40	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	8	SvCpInt .34	4.3	4	38	8	d 7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
18⅝	12½	Shaklee .80	5.6	4	101	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
49	27¼	Shapell .15	.4	4	25	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—1½
35½	10⅞	ShearL .60	2.4	5	879	29¾	25½	25½	—4
76	36	ShellOil 2.40	3.8	9	343	64¾	64	64	— ⅜
37¼	27	ShellT s3.27t	10.	3	41	31¾	31	31¾	— ⅞
11⅞	6	ShelGlo .30	5.0	5	102	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	10¾	ShelG pf1.40	14.		6	10½	d10	10	—1
36⅝	20⅛	Shrwin .45e	1.7	8	146	28⅝	27¼	27¼	—1
57	44⅛	Shrw pf 4.40	9.5		z110	46½	46½	46½	—1½
14¼	11½	SierPac 1.34	12.	6	42	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
46⅞	23½	Signal 1	2.6	7	395	38⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
38½	30⅝	Signode 1.72	5.2	6	34	33¾	33	33	—1⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.2	10	68	13¾	13	13	— ½
13¾	8	SimpPat .56	7.0	9	204	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
14⅝	7½	Singer			180	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
32⅛	23	Singr pf3.50	15.		4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
13¼	9¼	Skyline .48	4.6	12	695	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16⅛	SmithA 1.40	8.6	3	26	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
85	48⅝	Smithln 1.12	1.6	13	156	72	70¼	70½	—1⅞
65¼	38¾	Smtkln s1.66	3.3	13	553	50⅝	49⅞	50	— ⅜
29	19⅝	SnapOn s.80	4.0	9	421	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
10¾	6	SonyCp .10e	1.5	19	180	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79t	9.9	5	45	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
5¼	3⅛	SoAtlFn			64	3⅛	d 2¾	2⅞	— ⅜
17¾	12⅛	SCrEG 1.74	14.	7	138	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22½	16¾	SoJerIn 1.86	10.	6	22	18½	18	18	— ¾
70¼	38	Soutdwn .60	1.1	6	29	56	52¾	52¾	—3¾
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.6	5	29	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
9⅞	5⅞	SoetPS s.07e	1.2	4	34	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
27¼	20	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	1262	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	
14⅝	10½	SouthCo 1.54	14.	7	665	11	10¾	10¾	
19¾	14⅜	SoInGE 1.68	11.	7	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	34⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.0	9	346	58¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
41	30⅝	SNETel 3.60	12.	5	50	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
47½	28¼	SouPac 2.60	6.9	6	265	39⅜	37¾	37¾	—1⅜
66	50⅛	SouRy 3.68	6.8	5	131	54⅝	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
28	22¼	SoRy pf2.60	12.		1	22½	22½	22½	
38⅞	22¾	SqUnCo 1.92	6.2	6	71	31⅛	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
32	18½	Soutlnd .84b	4.1	5	815	21¾	20¼	20¼	—1¼
76	34¼	SouRoyl s.80	1.5	23	193	56½	54⅛	54¾	—1¾
2½	1¼	Soumrk		1	159	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26	17½	SwstAir .32	1.7	5	200	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
26¼	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.2	6	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
24	14	SwtFore .40	2.9	4	89	14⅝	14	14	— ⅞
13½	9⅝	SwtGas n1.10	11.	6	38	10¼	10	10	
14¼	9¼	SwtPS 1.28	13.	7	97	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
28¾	11⅞	Sparton .80	4.0	6	3	20	20	20	— ¼
43⅝	20¼	SpectPh		18	69	36½	34¾	34¾	—1¾
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	7.7	4	26	13½	13	13	— ¾
35¾	27½	SperHu pf 3	10.		7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
60⅝	42¼	Sperry 1.56	3.1	7	771	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	—1
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	8.1	4	12	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
25½	18⅝	SquarD 1.60	8.5	6	97	19⅝	18¾	18¾	
39¼	27	Squibb 1.14	3.7	11	552	31⅛	30⅛	30½	—1
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.8	6	53	12¼	11¾	12	— ¼
48⅞	20	Staley 1	2.6	19	966	42	37¼	37¾	—4¼
33⅞	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.7	9	323	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ¾
48½	36½	StdBr pf3.50	10.		z470	36	d35	35	—1¾
28⅛	19¾	StBPnt .64	3.0	7	20	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
18¾	8½	StdMotA .64	7.3	4	50	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
85	44⅛	StOilCl 3.20	4.5	7	1414	72¾	70	70⅞	—2⅝
121¼	58¼	StOInd 3.60	3.7	10	1228	102½	97¾	98	—4
110½	47⅝	StOilOh 2	2.3	9	558	89	86¼	86¾	—3
12¾	7⅜	StPacCp .60	6.5	4	17	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	Standex .85	5.9	5	19	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ⅛
46	26¼	StanW 1.24	3.9	7	118	32⅝	31½	31½	— ½
38½	26¾	Starret 1.48	4.7	6	3	32	31½	31½	— ¾
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		9	56	4¼	d 4	4	— ¼
11	7⅞	StaMSe 1.08	13.		24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25	16⅝	StaufCh s1.10	6.7	5	329	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
4⅞	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.7	5	22	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	9⅝	Sterchl .68	6.8	5	3	10	10	10	
9½	6¼	SterlBcp .66	10.	10	14	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	SterlDg .84	4.7	10	915	18	17¼	17¾	— ½
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	2.9	8	67	20⅞	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
16½	13	StevnJ 1.20b	8.6	4	88	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
41⅞	24⅛	StewWa s1.88	7.9	6	29	24½	d23¾	23¾	—1⅛
37⅜	23	StokVC 1.48	6.7	5	16	22¾	d22	22	—1
12	9	StokVC pf 1	11.		z170	9	9	9	
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75	6.1	8	13	45⅛	44¾	44⅝	— ⅝
29⅞	18	StanCon .72	3.1	8	263	23¼	22	23	+1¼
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	8.3	4	32	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
23½	13¼	StorTec s		10	833	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
33⅞	21¾	Storer s .72	2.8	9	232	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	—1½
17⅞	12⅝	StridRit 1.16	9.1	8	33	12⅞	12½	12¾	
4⅞	2⅞	SuavShp .20	5.0	6	10	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
42⅝	20½	SubPrG 1.44	4.6	6	105	33⅞	31⅜	31½	—2⅛
32¾	23	SunChm s.60	2.3	5	25	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ¾
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .72	3.6	9	66	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
85⅝	45¾	SunCo 3.60	5.1	6	267	74¾	70⅝	70⅝	—4⅝
91⅝	47¼	SunC pf 2.25	3.0		5	77	74	74	—3⅝
25	15¼	Sunbm 1.50	9.7	5	291	16	15¼	15½	— ⅛
46½	22	Sundstr 1.40	3.6	10	1068	39¾	38⅛	38½	—1½
110	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.7		2	94	94	94	—2¾
41¼	12⅝	SunsM .40	1.5	12	745	30	26⅛	26⅜	—4¼
13	12¼	SunMn wi			29	11⅞	d10½	10½	—1⅞
24	16⅝	SuprVal .66	3.6	8	169	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	14	666	137½	130	131	—9½
19¾	12	SupmkG .48	4.0	4	95	12¼	d11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
6¼	3⅛	Supscp			65	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
22⅞	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	8.1	5	280	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
24¾	13⅝	Sybron 1.08	7.9	7	53	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
		— T—T—T —							
29⅞	11¼	TRE s 1	4.7	10	434	24	21½	21½	—2½
48½	33⅞	TRW 2	4.8	7	652	42⅝	41⅝	42	— ⅞
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	4.8		38	92½	92	92	—1⅝
90	64	TRW pr4.50	5.7		59	79⅛	78⅛	78½	— ⅞
35¼	20	TaftBrd .76	2.6	8	77	30	29	29	—1⅛
11¾	2⅝	Talcott			1	5	5	5	
11	5⅝	Talley		8	61	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
11⅝	7¼	Talley pf 1	13.		20	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
19¼	13¼	TampE 1.44	9.9	7	153	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
37⅛	17⅝	Tandy		9	978	33⅜	32⅝	32⅞	— ½
6⅞	3⅛	Tandycft n		6	55	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	12½	Tchncolr .72	3.0	6	145	25¾	24⅜	24⅜	—1¼
18⅛	11⅝	Technicn		15	84	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
64¼	46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.9	10	365	46¼	d45	45⅛	—2⅝
18	9⅛	Telcom .70	7.2	4	34	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	7.4	5	313	137½	134⅛	134⅛	—3⅞
27	14⅞	Telprmt		17	292	21⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—1¼
6¼	3¼	Telex		27	279	3⅝	3½	3½	
45½	30⅝	Tennco 2.40	6.7	7	1034	36⅛	35⅝	35¾	— ⅞
88¼	60½	Tenc pr 7.40	12.		2	60½	60½	60½	
44⅞	16	Teradyn		15	98	37⅝	36¼	36¼	—1¾
27⅞	10	Tesoro .07e	.4	3	1752	20¾	18⅝	18⅞	—2½
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	6.4		253	35⅝	32¾	33½	—2¾
41⅞	24⅜	Texaco 2.40	7.3	5	5684	35⅝	33	33	—2¾
48¾	36¾	TexCm 1.60	3.9	7	494	43⅛	41¼	41¼	—2
79½	39	TexEst 2.70	4.3	9	419	65⅝	63¼	63¼	—3
28¾	21⅜	TxET pf2.87	13.		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
35	22¾	TexGT s1.46	5.6	7	76	27¼	26⅛	26¼	—1
25	16¼	TexInd .60	2.7	4	67	23	22	22	— ⅜
108¼	78	TexInst 2	2.3	11	571	87⅝	85⅞	86	—2¼
24⅛	10¾	TexInt			555	18⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—1¼
46⅝	30	TexOGs s.24	.7	14	568	36½	34¾	35	—1⅜
36½	31⅞	TxPac s		29	69	u37	34¾	35	—1½
19⅞	14⅞	TexUtil 1.76	11.	7	2129	17	16½	16⅝	
53⅝	21⅛	Texsgif 1.20	3.0	10	925	41	39⅝	39¾	—1½
85	40	Texgil pf 3	4.7		9	65	64½	64½	— ¾
9¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind			30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
30	22¾	Textron 1.80	8.4	5	261	24¼	d21½	21½	—2½
32½	24½	Textr pf2.08	8.2		30	26	25½	25½	— ½
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.7		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	—1½
58	32⅞	Thiokol 1.55	3.1	7	193	51½	49½	49½	—2½
47⅞	38½	ThmBet 1.72	4.5	10	25	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
13¾	9	Thomln .56b	6.1	5	19	9¼	9	9¼	
32⅝	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.5	6	294	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
17¼	9⅝	Thrifty .72	7.3	7	100	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
42½	20⅛	Tidwatr 1	3.0	12	121	33⅞	33	33	—1⅛
27¾	16½	TigerInt .80	4.0	7	580	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
53¼	35¾	TimeIn 1.66	3.6	9	26	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅛
38¼	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.7		50	33½	33½	33½	
39⅝	28	TimesM 1.44	4.6	7	92	31¾	31¼	31½	— ¼
63½	48¼	Timkn 3a	6.1	5	16	50	49½	49½	
46½	21¾	ToddSh		5	59	33¾	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	15	Tokheim .70	4.2	8	73	18	16½	16¾	—1
22⅞	15¾	TolEdis 2.20	13.	6	47	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
23½	16¼	TolEd pf2.36	15.		4	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
21⅝	15	TolEd pf2.21	15.		7	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		5	53	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	ToolRol .40b	5.4	6	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
29⅝	15	ToroCo .88	5.9	5	70	15⅝	d14⅞	15	— ⅝
31¼	21⅛	Tosco n		5	1237	22¼	d20	20½	—1⅞
30⅝	18⅞	ToyRUs n		11	153	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
35¾	15½	Tracor .40	1.6	9	x107	26⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—1
23½	16¼	Trane 1.04	5.2	7	74	20⅝	19¾	20	— ⅜
38¼	29¼	TranUn 2.36	7.9	6	28	30¾	29½	30	— ¼
27⅞	12⅛	TW Corp		7	337	12⅝	d11¾	11¾	— ¾
7⅜	4	TW Cp wt			139	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
21¼	13⅝	TWC pf 2	15.		5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	16.		16	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
32¾	18⅝	TWC pf 2.66	15.		47	19	d18	18	—1
20⅝	14⅝	Transm 1.12	7.6	4	471	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
21⅞	14¾	TranInc 2.04	13.		19	16	15⅞	16	
48⅝	23	Transco 1.44	4.1	12	421	38½	35½	35½	—3¼
58½	48	Transco pf3.87	6.5		13	48	d47¾	47¾	— ¾
14¼	6	Transcn .60	9.2	11	28	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
108¾	84	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z90	83⅛	d83⅛	83⅛	— ⅞
25½	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	14.		4	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	TrnsOh .40b	4.4	3	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27½	21⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.3	4	49	22	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
44¾	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.7	4	596	37	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
48	36¼	Travelr pf 2	5.0		2	40	40	40	+ ⅜
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.16e	12.		x123	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	23	TriCn pf2.50	11.		1	23	23	23	— ½
4	2⅝	TriSoM		4	46	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
10½	7½	Triaind .40b	5.4	5	131	7¾	d 7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
24¾	17	TriaPc 1	5.4	7	70	19⅝	18½	18½	—1¼
17¼	8⅝	Trico .20	1.5	12	94	14	12¾	13	—1
30½	16⅛	Trinityln s.60	2.8	11	445	24¼	20½	21⅛	—3⅜
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	12.	6	160	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
53	35⅝	TCFox 2a	4.7	6	98	44¼	42¼	43	—1½
22⅛	16⅛	TwinDs 1.10	6.7	4	6	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
37½	17¼	TycoLab 1	3.7	6	179	28½	26⅞	26⅞	—1¾
17⅜	13	TylerCp .50	3.8	6	89	13⅜	d12⅞	13	— ½
57⅞	33⅜	Tymshr		15	1143	49⅝	46¾	46¾	—3¼
		— U—U—U —							
29⅛	17⅜	UAL 1	5.6		362	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—1
28⅞	18	UGI 1.76	8.5	6	25	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
28	20½	UGI pf 2.75	13.		z300	21	20¾	20¾	—1½
18⅛	11	UMC 1.20	11.	5	40	11⅛	11	11⅛	
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			11	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
29¾	16¼	UNCRes .50	3.2	6	426	17⅜	d15¾	15¾	—2
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		5	542	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
15⅞	10¾	Unarco .88	7.8	5	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
67¼	53¾	UnINV 4.40e	8.4	5	2	52½	d52½	52½	—1¼
52½	40	UCamp 2.60	6.6	6	125	39¾	d39½	39½	— ⅝
47⅞	35⅝	UnCarb 3	8.0	4	564	38¼	37⅛	37⅜	—1
13¾	7⅝	UnComr .20	2.5		12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4¾	UnionCp .32t	6.1	5	53	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
14¼	9¾	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	264	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
41	28½	UnEl pf 4	14.		z30	28	d28	28	— ½
45	30¼	UnEl pf4.50	14.		z140	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1
64	45	UnEl pf 6.40	14.		z20	44½	d44½	44½	—1
79¾	56	UnEl pfL 8	15.		z230	56	d54½	54½	—1½
27½	19⅝	UnEl pf 2.72	14.		3	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
62½	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.7	8	994	48½	47½	47⅝	—1⅜
101	57¼	UPacC 2.80	3.5	10	482	84½	80½	80¾	—3¾
34	19¾	UPac pf .47	1.7		11	29	27¾	27¾	—2½
7⅜	3½	Uniroyal			234	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜	
60½	26¼	Uniryal pf			z1640	29	27½	27½	—1½
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.3	6	51	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅜
13	9¾	UBrd pf1.20	12.		48	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
74⅜	38	UEnRs 3.04	5.3	6	123	59⅞	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅞
30⅜	16⅜	UnGrty .24	1.1	7	348	21⅞	20	21⅛	+1⅜
25¾	17¾	Uillum 2.68	15.	5	85	18¾	18	18¼	— ¼
21½	15¼	Uilu pf 2.20	14.		z150	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	14⅝	Unitind .90b	4.0	8	13	23	22½	22½	— ½
22	11	Unitinn .22	1.3	7	29	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
12¾	8¾	UJerBk 1.04a	11.	4	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
7⅞	5	UnMM n			107	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
6½	1⅞	UnPkMn			254	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅞
37⅞	22⅝	UnRetg s.80a	3.2	3	21	25¼	25	25	— ¼
20½	15¾	USFoS 2.02e	12.		50	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	285	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
26⅝	16½	USAir pf1.87	11.		20	17¾	17½	17¾	— ¼
41⅛	33½	USFId 2.80	8.1	4	132	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—1¼
37⅞	27	USGyps 2.40	8.6	4	370	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
33½	24¾	USGy pf1.80	7.2		2	25	25	25	
17⅛	9½	USHom .52	3.9	4	78	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10½	7¾	USInd .76	10.	4	339	7⅞	d 7½	7½	— ¼
18⅛	11¾	USLease .52	4.0	5	130	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	US Rty		18	7¼	6⅞	6⅞		— ¼
23⅜	17⅜	USShoe 1.60	9.4	4	245	17⅜	d17	17	— ⅜
25⅜	16¾	USSteel 1.60	9.0		688	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
37⅜	26	USTobc 2.08	7.8	7	145	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
52¾	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.1	7	1039	45	43	43	—2⅛
140	99	UTch pf7.32	6.2		2	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
66¼	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.0		73	56¾	55	55	—1⅞
27⅞	22¾	UTch pf2.55	11.		115	22⅞	d22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
21⅜	14½	UniTel 1.52	10.	6	1430	14⅝	d14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
39	20	Unitrod .50	1.7	11	67	31¼	29¾	30	—1
15	7⅜	Univar .56	5.3	5	60	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
19¼	11¼	UnivFd .96	7.8	8	46	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
24½	16⅞	UnLeaf 1.32	7.4	6	47	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.0	9	82	44	43¼	43¼	— ½
28	19⅝	USLIFE .68	3.5	5	233	20¼	d19⅛	19½	—1
10⅝	7½	UslifeFd .96a	13.		18	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
19½	13¾	UtaPL 1.76	13.	7	222	14½	13¾	13¾	— ½
29⅞	20	UtPL pf2.80	13.		4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
		— V—V—V —							
22	16¾	VF Cp 1.60	7.8	5	519	20¾	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
39	18⅛	VSI Cp .72	2.5	7	37	29⅝	28⅜	28½	—1½
23⅛	10⅛	Valero n			1164	17⅛	15⅝	16	—1⅛
9½	5¼	Valleyln .40	5.9	13	53	7	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
15	11⅜	VanDrn 1	8.2	4	14	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
35¼	16¼	Varian .52	1.8	11	228	30¼	28⅝	29	—1⅛
15½	7¾	Varo .40	3.6	8	98	12	11	11	— ⅞
25¼	21⅜	Veeco s		12	123	21¾	d19¼	19½	—2⅛
6¾	4	Vendo		26	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	9¼	VestSe 1.36e	15.		25	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
45½	27⅝	Viacom .32	.9	15	60	37¾	36	36	—2
13⅝	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	15.	6	1252	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
78⅝	53⅛	VaEP pf7.72	15.		z60	53	d53	53	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	VaEP pf2.90	15.		14	19¾	d19⅝	19½	— ½
78¾	53	VaE pfJ7.72	15.		z60	53½	53	53	—1
74	48	VaEP pf7.20	15.		z270	49	48	48½	+ ½
77	52¾	VaEP pf7.45	14.		z280	52¾	d52	52	— ¾
29¾	13¾	Vornado .60	3.7	22	154	17¾	16¼	16¼	—1⅜
15⅝	10⅞	Vulclnc .84	6.2	4	3	13½	13¼	13½	
37⅛	30¾	VulcnM 2	5.8	6	22	35¼	34⅝	34½	—1
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.5	4	19	13¼	13¼	13¼	
46⅛	37	WabR pf4.50	13.		z20	36	d36	36	—1
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	5.5	6	15	15¾	d15½	15⅝	— ⅜
55¾	42½	Wach pf2.20	5.2		6	42	d42	42	— ½
7¼	3⅞	WachRty		11	92	4½	3⅞	4	— ⅜
36¾	23⅜	WalMrt .30	1.0	11	288	29½	29	29	— ¼
35¼	24¼	Walgrn 1.50	5.6	6	35	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
34⅝	23⅛	WlkrH g s1.40	5.2	9	115	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
30½	22⅝	WallBus 1	3.9	6	10	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
28⅝	20¼	WalMu 1.60	7.2	4	32	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	24⅜	WaltJm 1.80	7.3	5	43	25⅝	24⅝	24¾	— ⅜
38	26¼	WaltJ pf1.60	6.1		11	26¼	26¼	26¼	
12	5⅝	WardFd			29	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
17¾	8¾	Warnaco .80	6.0	4	193	14⅝	13¼	13⅜	—1½
29	24⅛	Wrnc pf1.50	5.6		2	27	27	27	—1½
87½	24	WarnS 1.80	2.3	13	38	79¼	78½	78½	— ⅞
57⅞	32⅝	WmCom s 1	2.0	5	569	51	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅜
40½	38¼	WmCm wi			8	39¼	39	39	
25⅝	17⅞	WarnrL 1.32	7.5	11	845	18	17⅜	17½	— ⅝
27½	18⅛	WashGs 2.40	13.	7	35	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
39	21	WshNat 1.50	7.1	4	9	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
23⅝	16¾	WshWt 2.16	12.	7	34	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
47	28⅝	WasteM .70	1.8	13	331	40⅜	38¾	38¾	—1⅜
37	19¾	WatkinJ .48	1.6	13	75	30¾	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅛	WavGos			8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.7	108	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	11½	Wean pf1.26	11.		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
23¾	10½	WebbD .20	2.0	10	300	10⅝	d10¼	10½	— ⅝
28½	22⅞	WelsMk s.88	3.6	8	3	24½	24¼	24½	
33⅞	22½	WellsF 1.92	8.4	4	184	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¾
17⅞	11	WelFM 1.35e	12.	6	58	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
48	32½	WPenP pf4.50	13.		z120	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
37½	27¼	WPtPe 2.80	8.9	5	39	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	
14	10	WstclT g.80			19	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
12	7¼	WnAirL .40	5.5	2	275	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
30⅛	20¾	WAir pf 2	9.6		7	21	d20½	20¾	
35	24⅝	WnBnc 1.64	5.9	5	50	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—1
49¼	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.8	18	183	42¾	42	42	—1
38	24¾	WnCo pf2.12	6.9		14	31¾	30½	30¾	—1½
67¾	35	WPacl 23.75e	2.8	3	69	37¼	36	36	— ⅛
26⅞	16¾	WUnion 1.40	7.7		403	20⅛	18	18¼	—2
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		11	42¾	42¼	42¼	—1½
63	48	WnUn pf4.90	10.		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1¾
11	7⅛	WUn dpf1.18	15.		17	8⅛	7¾	7¾	
27	16½	WeslgEl 1.40	6.7	5	1022	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
46	37¾	Wstg pf 3.80	9.9		z10	38¼	38¼	38¼	
38¾	27⅞	Wstvac 1.50	5.0	6	71	31	29½	29¾	—1⅛
37⅞	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.4	7	641	31½	29⅝	29¾	—2
49¾	37⅞	Weyr pf2.80	7.0		63	42	40	40	—1⅜
39⅛	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.2	9	119	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.2		6	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
24¾	15	WheelPit		2	22	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅞
50	40	WhelPit pf6	15.		z300	40	d39	39	—1
41½	33⅛	WhelPit pf5	15.		z200	33	d32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
22½	15¾	Whirlpl 1.40	9.0	5	337	15⅝	d15½	15⅝	— ¼
27⅝	20¾	WhitC 1.40	6.6	4	166	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
43¼	34⅝	WhitC pfA 3	8.6		1	35	35	35	— ⅛
42¾	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.6		2	35	35	35	
9½	4⅞	WhiteMt		3	176	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
26½	12⅛	Whittak 1	4.8	6	689	22⅞	21	21	—2
17¼	13⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.9	4	48	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	6¾	Wiebldt .44	6.3	10	22	7	7	7	+ ⅛
40½	17¼	Williams 1.10	3.5	12	1542	34	30⅞	31	—2¾
15⅝	8¾	WilshrO .07r	.6	38	162	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅞
33¾	23⅝	WinDx 1.68	6.7	7	27	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
3⅝	1¾	Winnbgo		131	104	2¾	2½	2⅝	
11⅞	6	WinterJ .87e	15.	16	5	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
26⅞	19	WisEP 2.38	12.	6	204	20	19¾	19⅞	
89½	68½	WisE pf7.75	12.		z50	67	d67	67	—1½
25⅛	17⅝	WisGas 2.04	11.	6	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
27½	21⅝	WisG pf2.55	12.		4	21½	d21	21	— ⅝
20¾	14⅛	WiscPL 1.84	12.	6	40	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	14	WiscPS 1.72	12.	5	38	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
33	23⅛	Witco 1.40	5.8	5	159	25⅛	24	24	—1½
16½	10	WittrR .80	6.2	5	67	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
14⅝	8⅞	WolvrW .44	3.8	5	137	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	15⅝	Wometc .66	4.0	7	85	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
47¾	26¼	WoodPt .64	1.8	17	133	37⅛	35½	35½	—1⅛
22⅞	18⅝	WoodPt wi			4	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
32	21¾	Wolwth 1.60	7.3	4	119	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
44	30½	Wolw pf2.20	7.1		3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
9½	4¾	WorldAir		5	69	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
80	63½	Wrigly 2.88a	4.6	7	10	63	d61	62	—2
11⅞	7⅛	Wurlitzr		64	16	7⅛	d 7½	7⅝	
28⅞	11⅛	Wylain .80	3.8	10	63	21½	21	21	— ½
17	7½	WyleLb s.50	3.7	8	100	14⅝	13½	13½	— ½
9⅝	4	Wyly		18	237	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅝
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	54⅞	Xerox 2.80	5.1	8	1620	55¾	d54⅛	54⅞	—1¼
28⅞	14⅝	XTRA .64	3.8	4	136	17⅞	17	17	— ⅞
35¾	14⅛	Yates s .20	.9	5	61	25¼	23	23¼	—2⅜
25	15⅝	ZaleCp 1.08	5.7	4	x85	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
39⅜	15⅝	Zapata .48	1.8	11	354	29¼	26½	27	—2
14¾	9¾	ZayreCp		11	65	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
15½	8⅞	ZenithR .60	7.0	9	1440	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
19½	18¼	Zero s .48	2.7	9	19	18¼	d18	18	— ½
21¾	14⅝	Zurnlnd .92	5.8	6	108	16¾	16	16	—1

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 17, 1980

[...] asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the [...] of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal [...] indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; [...]thly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[...]ULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
[...]erbond — SF 655.55
[...]anbor — SF 652.00
[...]obar — SF 677.00
[...]ockbar — SF 811.00
[...]E VON ERNST & CIE.:
[...]SE Fund — SF 16.62
[...]ossbow Fund — SF 4.01
[...]F Fund N.V. — $ 18.74
[...]NIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
[...]versal Dollar Trust — $ 8.18
[...]gh Interest Sterling — £0.815
[...]L INTERNATIONAL:
[...]apital Int'l Fund — $ 21.04
[...]apital Italia S.A. — $ 12.70
[...]nvertible Capital S.A. — $ 26.78
[...]SUISSE:
[...]ctions Suisses — SF 283.75
[...]anasec — SF 572.00
[...]S. Fonds-Bonds — SF 58.00
[...]S. Fonds-Int'l — SF 62.50
[...]nergie-Valor — SF 109.25
[...]ssec — SF 500.00
[...]uropa-Valor — SF 111.25
[...]ESTMENT FRANKFURT:
[...]ncentra — DM 17.70
[...]t Rentenfond — DM 59.40
[...]K Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Baha-
[...]imex Fd — $ 1.92
[...]TY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermu-
[...]idelity Amer. Assets — $ 32.65
[...]idelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. — $ 69.58
[...]idelity Far East Fd — $ 18.46
[...]idelity Int'l Fund — $ 20.84
[...]idelity Pacific Fund — $ 59.93
[...]idelity World Fd — $ 17.52
[...]TY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
[...]idelity Sterling A — £ 4.29
[...]delity Sterling B — £ 8.39
[...]delity Sterling D — £ 18.29
[...]AGEMENT LTD:
[...]rry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $ 39.50
[...]T. Asia Fund — HK$ 11.66
[...]. Bond Fund — $ 13.20
[...]T. Dollar Fund — $ 9.18
[...]. Investment Fund — $ 12.23
[...]. Technology Fund — $ 12.93
[...]E FLEMING:
[...]rdine Japan Fund — $ 67.14
[...]rdine S.East Asia — $ 26.86
[...]BANK INT., POB 428 GENEVA 11:
[...]levda Int'l Growth — SF 449.00
[...]levda Int'l Income — SF 272.50
[...]HILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
[...]serve Assets Fd Ltd — $ 9.77
[...]HILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
[...]ommodity Tr. — $ 50.84
[...]ROUPE GENEVA
[...]rion Sw. R Est — SF 1,136.00
[...]orgwiss — SF 1,028.00
[...]ANK CORP:
[...]erica-Valor — SF 355.00
[...]ervalor — SF 51.25
[...]pan Portfolio — SF 319.50
[...]issvalor New Ser — SF 226.50
[...]iv. Bond Select — SF 60.50
[...]versal Fund — SF 69.53
[...]ANK OF SWITZERLAND:
[...]ca U.S. Sh — SF 23.75
[...]nd-Invest — SF 54.00
[...]rrect-Invest — SF 62.50
[...]ri Europe Sh — SF 135.00
[...]ac Swiss Sh — SF 78.75
[...]ekinvest — SF 58.00
[...]cific Invest — SF 71.50
[...]mimo-Invest — SF 398.50
[...]a South Afr Sh — SF 319.80
[...]a-Swiss R Est — SF 185.00
[...]VESTMENT Frankfurt
[...]ento — DM 34.19
[...]onds — DM 15.57
[...]iok — DM 47.56

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund — $ 10.33
(r) Arab Finance I.F. — $ 1,003.74
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) — $ 7.64
(w) Austral. Select Fd — $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. — SF 118.00
(w) CAMIT — $ 9.74
(w) Capital Gains Inv. — $ 16.78
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF 1,352.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund — $ 240.83
(w) Citadel Fund — $ 2.81
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $ 1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs — $ 6.77
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs — $ 13.62
(w) D.G.C. — $ 48.58
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) — $ 0.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $ 20.36
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent — $ 28.33
(d) Europe Obligations — LF 1,138.00
(w) First Eagle Fund — $ 5,965.88
(w) F.I.R.S.T. — $ 219.03
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr — SF 150.75
(w) Formula Selection Fd — SF 62.95
(d) Fonditalia — $ 15.67
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins — DM 37.05
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) — $ 0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund — DM 5.25
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV — $ 471.37
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A — $ 110.23
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B — $ 119.43
(d) Interfund S.A. — $ 11.17
(w) Intermarket Fund — $ 170.91
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) — $ 20.68
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $ 7.80
(d) Investa DWS — DM 31.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $ 60.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $ 11.10
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $ 10.94
(w) Japan Selection Fund — $ 77.52
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $ 39.50
(d) KB Income Fund — LF 1,379.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $ 13.55
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F — $ 27.32
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold — $ 72.51
(w) Luxfund — $ 32.28
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. — Can$ 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $ 12.12
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $ .78
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $ 1.89
(w) Nippon Fund — $ 14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $ 5.18*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $ 4.61*
(w) N.A.M.F. — $ 85.86
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $ 32.76
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. — $ 1,066.80
(d) Renta Fund — $ 55.89
(d) Rentinvest — LF 761.00
(d) Safe Fund — $ 3.64
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $ 10.21
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 58.35
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $ 14.00
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM 87.10
(w) Talent Global Fund — $ 14.18
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) — $ 50.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $ 72.35
(w) Transpacific Fund — $ 29.26
(d) UNICO Fund — DM 50.80
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas — $ 1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund — $ 4.21
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd — $ 99.12
(w) Western Growth Fund — $ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd — $ 438.63
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd — $ 19.05
(w) Worldwide Securities — $ 94.89
(w) Worldwide Special — $ 1,991.43

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, March 17, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	79½	80½
Argentina 9⅞-84	76	80
Ashland 7½-82	90	91
Australia 8¾-91	74¼	75¼
Australia 8¼-92	68¾	69¾
Avco 10¼-87	74	77
BTokyo 7⅛-84	76½	77½
Barclays 8½-92	72	73
BCHyd. 7¾-85	76	77
Bell Can 7⅝-87	72¼	73¼
Beneficial 9⅝-87	80½	81½
BFCE 8⅝-83	87½	88½
Canpac 9⅝-89	80¾	81¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	81¾	82¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	75	76
Charbonps 8⅝-81	93	94
CNT 9½-86	81¼	82¼
Comalco 10¼-91	78	79
Cons. Foods 7½-91	71	73
Continental 9⅝-86	81⅞	82⅞
Dome Pet. 10-94	75¼	76¼
Dominion 10¼-84	87¼	88¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	74½	75½
DSM 8⅝-88	78½	79½
E E C 8¼-82	87¼	88¼
E E C 7¾-84	78¾	79¾
E C S 9-93	68¾	69¾
E C S 8⅝-97	64¾	65¾
EdF 9⅝-86	82½	83½
E I B 8-84	80¼	81¼
E I B 8⅝-93	69	70
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	85½	86½
Eurofima 8½-83	86½	87½
E D C 9⅝-84	84½	85½
Finland 9½-86	81¼	82¼
Genstar 10-89	78¾	79¾
GMAC 9¼-86	81¼	82¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	75¼	76¼
Gould 9⅝-85	84¾	85¾
GTE 9⅝-89	78½	79½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	81½	83½
Home Oil 9½-86	79	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	75¾	76¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	87	89
I.T T 9½-89	76½	77½
Kennecott 9½-86	80¼	81¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	77½	78½
Kockums 8-83	89	90
Manitoba 8¾-83	86¼	87¼
Manitoba 9⅝-89	77½	78½
Michelin 10-94	72½	73½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	82½	83½
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	84¾	85¾
NBrunswick 9-83	86¾	87¾
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	74	75
Newfoundld 10-94	76¼	77¼
NZealand 8½-83	85	86
Norskhyd 8½-92	70¾	71¾
Norway 9½-84	85½	86½
NScotia 9¾-89	79¼	80¼
Occidental 10¼-84	86¾	87¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	73¼	74¼
Penney JC 8½-83	84	85
Pennwalt 9¾-84	84¾	85¾
Pepsico 9¼-84	85¾	86¼
Portland 10-84	87¾	88¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	73	74
Queb. Pro. 9-95	65	66
Saabscania 8½-89	69¾	70¾
Shell 8-86	82½	83½
Shell 7½-87	78¾	79¾
Stind 8⅝-88	80½	81½
StatOil 9⅝-89	78½	79½
Sweden 9¾-84	85	86
Transocean 8-86	84½	85½
Unilever 9¼-87	79½	80½
UnOil 7½-87	82	83
UnBls 9-89	72½	74½
Utah 8-87	82¼	83¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	73	74
Warner L. 9-84	83¾	84¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	61	63
BBC 4¼-93	74	76
Beatrice 6¼-91	86½	88½
Beatrice 4½-92	66½	68½
Beecham 6¾-92	96	97½
Boots 6¾-93	96½	97½
Borden 6¾-91	77½	79½
Borden 5-92	66½	68½
BroadHale 4¾-87	58½	60½
Canon 6¾-94	90½	92
Carnation 4-88	58½	60½
CIBA G. 4-94	66	68
Coke Bott. 6¾-92	68½	70½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	106	—
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	88	90
Cumminl 6¼-86	76½	78½
Dartind 4¾-87	61½	63½
EastKodak 4½-88	61	63
Ford 6-86	71	73
Ford 5-88	59	61
Galveston 8¾-94	99	101
GenElec 4¼-87	68	70
GenFoods 4⅝-82	77½	78½
Gillette 4⅝-87	59½	61½
GulWestn 5-88	93½	95½
Honda 5½-89	83	84½
Honneywell 6-86	78	80
ICI 6¾-97	95½	96½
INA 6-97	85½	87½
ISE 6¼-89	75½	77½
ITT 4⅝-87	59	61
Labr 8-89	90	92
Morgan JP 4¾-87	79	81
Nabisco 5¾-88	88	90
OwensIll 4½-87	93½	95½
Penney JC 4½-87	60½	62½
RCA 5-88	64	66
Revlon 4⅝-87	89½	91½
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	72	74
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
Texas 7½-93	66½	68½
Tyco 8½-88	127	129
UBS 5-89	87	89
UnCarb 4¾-82	80½	82½
WarnLamb 4½-87	60½	62½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	59½	61½
Xerox 5-88	60½	62½

Bondtrade Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	86.497	72.577
Previous	86.724	72.556

DON'T MISS OUT ON LUCK!

110th Tax Free Lottery Starts Soon 110th

1st Prize: $ 664,000.00 2nd Prize: $ 332,000.00
3rd Prize: $ 249,000.00 4th Prize: $ 166,000.00

22 Prizes of $ 83,000.00 each
PLUS 39,274 Other Cash Prizes up to $ 41,500.00!

Total Prize Money: $ 21,860,208.00

And there's a wonderful opportunity for you to win, since only 70,000 tickets are sold (compared to 300,000 in other lotteries). Highlight: one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket. So join the fun. Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form.

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Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery. IH
Name ____
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Do you appreciate Beethoven's Ninth because you know the score by heart?

"Do you appreciate this watch because you know that it operates at a frequency of 32,768 oscillations per second?" I asked, with a touch of irony.

"I didn't realise that!" replied my companion.

For several seconds he contemplated the watch set before him. A unique watch. A presence both silent and shimmering. A harmonic silhouette, reflecting both audacity and restraint.

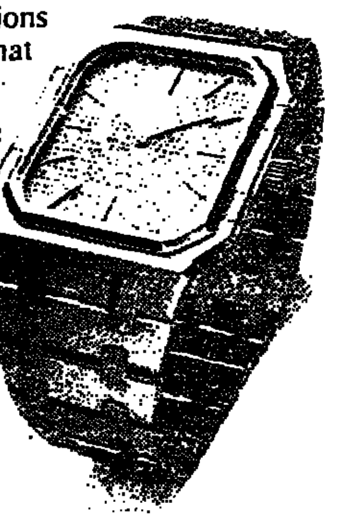
"I didn't realise that," he repeated. "But it is beautiful, quite beautiful. It's a quartz, no doubt, but above all it's an AUDEMARS PIGUET.

He drew back his sleeve and fastened the supple bracelet around his wrist.

"And only AUDEMARS PIGUET, with their total mastery of styling and watchmaking techniques, could endow electronics with such nobility," I suggested.

He appeared lost in his thoughts for a moment, then asked suddenly: "32,768 oscillations per second! What on earth for?"

"To make each second a second."



Audemars Piguet

Heinz Heimann SA Geneve

ATHENS: ATHINIOTAKIS GENEVA: COLLET-GUBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-KUNZ & Cie. -LE PORTIQUE
LONDON: ASPREY-CHAUMET-GARRARD-GRAFF MADRID: GREGORY
PARIS: ALDEBERT-CLERC-FRED-HERMES-PERRIN ROME: BEDETTI-ROSSI-DE DOMINICIS
VIENNA: HABAN-KOCHERT ZURICH: BARTH-GUBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-MEISTER

Chicago Futures

March 17, 1980

WHEAT
5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar				4.03	—.08½
May	4.24	4.24	4.18¼	4.19½	—.05½
Jul	4.37½	4.37½	4.32¾	4.34	—.05½
Sep	4.50	4.50½	4.48¼	4.49	—.05
Dec	4.68	4.68	4.65	4.66	—.03½

Sales Fri: 3,783.
Total open interest Fri 103,625, up 1,540 from Thu.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	2.61	2.62¼	2.59¼	2.62	—.01¼
May	2.70½	2.72½	2.69¼	2.72	—.01¼
Jul	2.84½	2.85½	2.82	2.84¾	—.01½
Sep	2.94	2.95¾	2.92½	2.95¼	—.01
Dec	3.03½	3.04	3.01½	3.03½	—.02
Mar	3.16¼	3.16¾	3.14¼	3.16½	—.01¾

Sales Fri. 31,890.
Total open interest Fri. 156,749, off 1,952 from Thur.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	6.13	6.13½	6.08	6.13¾	—.04¾
May	6.34	6.34	6.27½	6.33	—.05½
Jul	6.59	6.59	6.27½	6.33	—.05½
Aug	6.69	6.69	6.63½	6.68½	—.05½
Sep	6.77	6.77	6.71½	6.76	—.05¼
Nov	6.91	6.92½	6.84½	6.92¼	—.03½
Jan	7.08½	7.10½	7.02½	7.10½	—.02¼
Mar	7.26½	7.30	7.23	7.29½	—.02½

Sales Fri. 19,061.
Total open interest Fri. 99,348, off 1,333 from Thur.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	167.50	167.50	166.10	167.00	—1.70
May	174.30	174.50	172.60	173.50	—1.60
Jul	181.50	181.50	179.50	180.60	—1.30
Aug	184.70	184.70	182.80	183.50	—1.50
Sep	188.50	188.50	186.50	186.60	—1.80
Oct	190.50	190.50	188.40	189.30	—1.50
Dec	194.00	194.20	192.20	194.00	—1.00
Jan	196.50	196.50	194.80	196.00	—1.10
Mar	200.00	201.00	199.50	201.00	— .70
May	.	.	.	204.10	— .60

Sales Fri. 9,722.
Total open interest Fri. 23,914, off 0 from Thur.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	21.90	22.15	21.80	22.12	+ .10
May	22.45	22.53	22.25	22.42	— .11
Jul	23.00	23.10	22.85	23.01	— .12
Aug	23.35	23.40	23.15	23.30	— .12
Sep	23.60	23.63	23.43	23.55	— .17
Oct	23.95	23.95	23.70	23.85	— .13
Dec	24.30	24.30	24.05	24.27	— .16
Jan	24.42	24.45	24.30	24.45	— .15
Mar	24.75	24.80	24.60	24.65	— .22
May	24.90	25.10	24.90	24.98	— .27

Sales Fri. 6,738.
Total open interest Fri. 62,022, off 148 from Thur.

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	1.33	1.33¾	1.30½	1.32½	—.02¼
May	1.42¾	1.43	1.40¼	1.42	—.01½
Jul	1.52¼	1.52¼	1.50	1.51½	—.01
Sep	1.60	1.60	1.59¾	1.60	—.00¾
Dec	1.71	1.71½	1.69¾	1.70¾	—.01¾

Sales Fri. 207.
Total open interest Fri. 3,651, off 66 from Thur.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	68.60	68.60	67.15	67.57	— .93
Jun	70.35	70.45	69.10	69.25	—1.30
Aug	70.20	70.25	68.80	68.95	—1.32
Oct	68.75	68.95	67.47	67.65	—1.32

Commodity Indexes

March 17, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,180.70 f	1,244.40 f
Reuters	1,731.20	1,719.70
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	410.44
D.J. Futures	N.A.	430.77

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	69.95	70.15	68.70	68.85	—1.35
Jan	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25	—1.25
Feb	70.60	70.60	69.42	69.60	—1.22

Est. sales 6,321; sales Fri. 25,341.
Total open interest Fri. 55,143, off 1,993 from Thur.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	79.40	79.75	79.15	79.55	— .85
Apr	79.70	79.75	78.50	78.52	—1.48
May	80.00	80.05	78.80	78.80	—1.50
Aug	79.85	79.90	78.92	78.92	—1.50
Sep	79.75	79.75	78.35	78.35	—1.50
Oct	78.50	78.50	77.35	77.35	—1.50
Nov	79.00	79.00	78.00	78.00	—1.50

Est. sales 4,963; sales Fri. 4,809.
Total open interest Fri. 14,470, up 84 from Thur.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	36.00	36.00	35.55	35.60	— .60
Jun	40.50	40.65	39.80	40.35	— .45
Jul	42.25	42.30	41.17	41.55	— .87
Aug	41.15	41.25	40.50	41.10	— .32
Oct	40.70	40.95	40.10	40.60	— .30
Dec	43.85	43.85	43.20	43.72	— .25
Feb	45.75	45.85	45.50	45.70	— .15
Apr	45.00	45.20	45.00	45.05	— .30
Jun	46.77	46.77	46.75	46.75	— .25

Est. sales 6,896; sales Fri. 5,565.
Total open interest Fri. 26,027, off 41 from Thur.

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	42.10	42.75	41.25	42.75	+ .58
May	43.25	44.15	42.50	43.85	+ .40
Jul	44.70	45.40	43.90	45.20	+ .23
Aug	43.25	44.30	42.85	44.12	+ .40
Feb	53.55	54.25	52.90	54.25	+ .20
Mar	.	.	.	53.50	— .95
May	.	.	.	54.50	— .25

Est. sales 11,020; sales Fri. 12,834.
Total open interest Fri. 23,445, off 520 from Thur.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	40.35	40.35	40.35	40.35	— .05
Jun	44.00	44.20	44.00	44.20	.
Jul	43.90	43.90	43.90	43.90	— .35
Aug	.	.	.	44.00	.
Oct	.	.	.	44.00	.

Est. sales 4; sales Fri. 11.
Total open interest Fri. 868, off 3 from Thur.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
(old contracts)					
Mar	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	+ .15
Apr	.	.	.	47.55	.
May	.	.	.	49.00	.
(new contracts)					
May	.	.	.	49.00	.
Jun	.	.	.	52.00	.
Jul	.	.	.	54.85	.
Sep	.	.	.	59.50	.
Oct	.	.	.	56.00	.
Nov	.	.	.	58.50	.
Dec	.	.	.	60.75	.
Jan	.	.	.	58.20	.

Est. sales 3; sales Fri. 3.
Total open interest Fri. 110, up 1 from Thur.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	203.00	205.80	202.10	205.60	+1.80
Jul	204.50	206.80	203.70	206.30	+ .80
Sep	207.70	209.00	205.10	207.70	— .40
Nov	204.50	205.00	201.00	203.40	—1.10
Jan	189.50	190.50	187.50	189.00	—1.50
Mar	194.30	194.30	192.00	193.50	— .50
May	197.60	197.60	195.30	196.00	—2.00

Est. sales 3,126; sales Fri. 3,337.
Total open interest Fri. 10,419, off 156 from Thur.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	183.50	183.90	182.00	182.00	—2.00
May	185.30	185.80	184.50	185.00	—1.00
Jul	188.50	188.90	187.50	188.00	—1.30
Sep	189.50	190.00	188.80	188.80	—1.80
Nov	188.00	188.00	186.00	186.00	—2.30
Jan	189.50	190.00	188.00	188.00	—2.80

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	192.00	192.00	191.20	191.20	—1.60
May	.	.	.	190.50	—2.00

Sales Fri. 404.
Total open interest Fri. 3,063, off 44 from Thur.

U.S TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	83.95	84.71	83.95	94.71	+.50
Jun	84.55	85.34	84.51	85.34	+.50
Sep	85.45	86.15	85.40	86.15	+.50
Dec	86.30	86.99	86.28	86.99	+.50
Mar	86.90	87.60	86.88	87.60	+.50
Jun	87.50	88.07	87.49	88.07	+.50
Sep	87.60	88.30	87.60	88.30	+.50
Dec	88.15	88.47	88.15	88.47	+.50

Est. sales 14,837; sales Fri. 10,687.
Total open interest Fri. 22,747, up 90 from Thur.

GNMA
(8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68-00	69-04	68-00	69-00	+10
Jun	68-00	69-10	67-13	69-00	+19
Sep	68-14	69-20	68-03	69-14	+13
Dec	69-00	70-20	69-00	70-14	+19
Mar	70-08	71-16	70-01	71-16	+30
Jun	70-27	72-02	70-23	72-02	+29
Sep	71-00	72-10	70-29	72-10	+29
Dec	71-05	72-16	71-04	72-16	+26
Mar	71-12	72-22	71-10	72-22	+26
Jun	71-15	72-25	71-15	72-25	+21
Sep	71-16	72-28	71-16	72-28	+25

Sales Fri. 4,861.
Total open interest Fri. 46,097, off 870 from Thur.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.	.	.	81.41	— .34
Jun	81.15	81.94	81.05	81.94	+ .50
Sep	82.40	82.95	82.10	82.95	+ .50
Dec	83.55	83.65	83.55	83.65	+ .50
Mar	.	.	.	83.95	+ .50

Sales Fri. 65.
Total open interest Fri. 340, off 9 from Thur.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	67-20	68-22	66-20	68-17	+19
Jun	68-28	69-30	67-22	69-26	+23
Sep	69-21	71-02	68-20	71-00	+23
Dec	70-28	72-05	69-28	72-03	+25
Mar	71-20	73-02	70-21	73-02	+35
Jun	72-02	73-25	71-10	73-22	+37
Sep	72-18	74-05	71-24	74-05	+41
Dec	73-00	74-15	72-00	74-15	+41
Mar	73-20	74-24	73-05	74-24	+42
Jun	73-12	74-28	73-12	74-28	+39
Sep	73-16	75-00	73-16	75-00	+39

Sales Fri. 11,389.
Total open interest Fri. 56,687, off 1,060 from Thur.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.1780	2.1860	2.1770	2.1840	—245
Jun	2.1900	2.2015	2.1855	2.1990	—130
Sep	2.1910	2.2020	2.1870	2.1990	—140
Dec	2.1900	2.1990	2.1900	2.1990	—150

Est. sales 4,020; sales Fri. 4,979.
Total open interest Fri. 13,924, up 926 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.8468	.8468	.8411	.8465	
Jun	.8508	.8566	.8488	.8558	+20
Sep	.8550	.8623	.8540	.8617	+24
Dec	.8563	.8655	.8563	.8650	+51
Mar	.8600	.8680	.8585	.8680	+60
Jun	.	.	.	.8700	

Est. sales 5,448; sales Fri. 5,287.
Total open interest Fri. 11,440, off 518 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.5350	.5350	.5320	.5332	—117
Jun	.5497	.5497	.5492	.5492	—100
Sep	.5597	.5597	.5597	.5597	—100
Dec	.5665	.5666	.5665	.5666	— 97

Est. sales 684; sales Fri. 2,748.
Total open interest Fri. 10,830, off 448 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	.	.	.	.24585	

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 20, unchanged from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.004011	.004014	.004007	.004010	—08
Jun	.004046	.004070	.004045	.004072	+17
Sep	.004080	.004112	.004080	.004109	+14
Dec	.004105	.004160	.004105	.004160	+10

Est. sales 1,566; sales Fsi. 1,687.
Total open interest Fri. 4,522, off 271 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.5575	.5592	.5570	.5583	—103
Jun	.5785	.5785	.5750	.5783	— 87
Sep	.5935	.5937	.5909	.5937	— 99
Dec	.6082	.6095	.6046	.6090	— 90
Mar	.6225	.6250	.6200	.6250	— 75

Est. sales 1,912; sales Fri. 2,025.
Total open interest Fri. 9,362, off 338 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

March 17, 1980

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	4.60	4.70	4.52	4.62	+0.02
May	5.47	5.47	5.33	5.36	+0.18
Nov	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.46	—0.02

Est. sales 487; sales Fri. 391.
Total open interest Fri. 3,814 off 52 from Thur.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	191.50	182.00	180.00	181.99	+ 0.99
May	189.20	189.50	187.50	188.61	— 1.94
Jul	192.55	193.50	191.50	193.11	— 1.34
Sep	195.50	197.50	194.50	197.23	+ 0.10
Dec	188.75	189.51	188.75	189.16	— 1.84
Mar	178.25	181.00	178.25	179.00	— 1.94
May	179.50	180.00	177.10	177.57	— 3.53
Jul	180.00	180.00	179.00	179.00	— 4.00

Est. sales 4,260; sales Fri. 5,623.
Total open interest Fri. 12,540 up 199 from Thur.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	18.00	18.50	17.45	18.01	— 0.93
Jul	19.57	19.57	19.57	19.57	— 1.00
Sep	20.60	20.60	20.60	20.60	— 1.00
Oct	21.09	21.09	21.09	21.09	— 1.00
Jan	21.55	21.55	21.55	21.55	— 1.00
Mar	22.08	22.08	22.08	22.08	— 1.00
May	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	— 1.00
Jul	22.15	22.15	22.15	22.15	— 1.00

Est. sales 20,775; sales Fri. 21,081.
Total open interest Fri. 81,565 off 2,828 from Thur.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar				130.75	—1.75
May	133.75	134.00	132.65	133.00	—1.75
Jul	133.75	134.25	133.00	133.10	—1.90
Sep	135.00	135.00	134.01	134.20	—1.80
Dec	z3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	—45.00
Mar	z3,040	3,070	3,040	3,040	—65.00

Est. sales 546; sales Fri. 1,418.
Total open interest Fri. 7,922 off 36 from Thur.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	97.75	97.75	93.90	97.25	—0.75
May	97.40	97.40	95.75	97.25	—0.70
Jul	98.25	98.30	96.80	98.25	—0.75
Sep	99.50	100.00	99.00	100.10	—0.50
Nov	101.05	101.75	101.05	101.80	—0.80
Jan	103.50	104.00	103.00	104.00	—0.65
Mar	103.75	104.30	103.75	104.80	—0.75
May	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.60	—0.65
Jul	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.10	—0.65

Est. sales 650; sales Fri. 633.
Total open interest Fri. 6,423 up 116 from Thur.

COTTON, No.2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	79.00	81.62	77.62	81.62	+2.00
Jul	78.40	80.90	76.90	80.68	+1.78
Oct	76.26	76.80	74.11	76.20	+0.09
Dec	73.75	74.00	71.63	73.90	+0.27
Mar	74.05	74.50	72.65	74.18	+0.06
May	75.00	75.00	74.50	74.75	—0.25
Jul	75.61	75.61	75.50	75.50	—0.25

Est. sales 15,050; sales Fri. 12,779.
Total open interest Fri. 49,734 off 2,251 from Thur.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	94.00	94.00	91.00	91.40	— 5.30
Apr	.	.	.	92.20	— 5.00
May	96.00	96.50	93.80	93.80	— 5.00
Jul	99.00	99.60	97.00	97.00	— 5.00
Sep	101.20	101.30	99.50	99.50	— 5.00
Dec	104.20	104.30	102.50	102.60	— 4.90
Jan	103.20	103.40	103.20	103.40	— 4.80
Mar	106.50	106.00	104.60	105.60	— 4.00
May	107.20	107.60	106.00	117.60	+ 6.60
Jul	108.80	109.60	107.50	119.60	+ 7.20
Sep	109.80	111.60	109.80	111.60	— 2.20
Dec	.	.	.	114.60	— 1.30
Jan	112.50	115.60	112.50	115.60	— 1.00

Est. sales 12,800; sales Fri. 6,233.
Total open interest Fri. 49,397 off 235 from Thur.

SILVER
50,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2050.0	2060.0	1480.0	1740.0	—360.0
May	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Dec	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Jan	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Mar	.	.	.	.	—100.0
May	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	.	—100.0
Dec	.	.	.	.	—100.0

Est. sales 10,000; sales Fri. 6,909.
Total open interest Fri. 62,341 off 22 from Thur.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	650.00	664.00	571.00	855.00	—102.0
Apr	720.10	720.10	720.10	720.10	—40.00
Jul	751.50	751.50	751.50	751.50	—40.00
Oct	793.50	793.50	793.50	793.50	—40.00
Jan	828.50	828.50	828.50	828.50	—40.00
Apr	.	.	.	869.50	—40.00

Est. sales 1,531; sales Fri. 920.
Total open interest Fri. 7,764 off 187 from Thur.

GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	490.00	490.00	463.00	469.00	—57.00
Apr	485.00	495.00	480.00	480.00	—50.00
May	490.00	490.00	488.50	488.50	—50.00
Jun	506.00	509.00	496.50	496.50	—50.00
Aug	521.00	524.00	515.00	515.00	—50.00
Oct	539.00	542.00	533.50	533.50	—50.00
Dec	570.00	570.00	552.00	552.00	—50.00
Feb	570.50	572.00	570.50	570.50	—50.00
Apr	590.00	595.00	589.00	589.00	—50.00
Jun	607.50	607.50	607.50	607.50	—50.00
Aug	626.00	626.00	626.00	626.00	—50.00
Oct	644.50	644.50	644.50	644.50	—50.00
Dec	663.00	663.00	663.00	663.00	—50.00

Est. sales 25,000; sales Fri. 31,815.
Total open interest Fri. 153,187 off 3,927 from Thur.

Cash Prices

March 17, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.22
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48" New York yd.	0.66	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	280.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	132-133
Lead Spot, lb	50	0.44
Copper elect., lb	101¼	90⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.7223	7.4206
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	N.A.	7.380
Gold N.Y., oz	484.00	242.25

New York prices.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—3

FlaStl s — OwenIll 4pf — TxPacLd s

NEW LOWS—280

AhmanHF	GAF Corp	Pennwalt
AlaP 8.28pf	GAFCp pf	Pnwlt 1.60pf
AlbanyInt s	GF BusEqt	PetrieSt
Alexandrs	Gas Svc	PhEl 4.30pf
Allegh Cp	Gen Motors	PhEl 9.50pf
Allied Main	GaPw 2.52pf	Pillsbury
Allis Chalm	Giant PCem	Premierind s
Alpha Pind	Grainger W	PrimeCm wi
AmBrd 2.75pf	GtAtlPac	Pract Gamb
ADT	Handlemn	PSvCol 8.4pf
AmSLFla	Hanna Mng	PSInd 4.16pf
AmTT pfA	Harcourt	PSNH 2.81pf
AmTT pfB	Hesston pf	PSEG 5.28pf
AmWatr pfA	HexcelCorp n	PSEG 2.43pf
Amstar	Hobart Cp	PSEG 7.40pf
Amstar pf	House Fin	Pullman
Arcata Cp	Hunt Chem	Purolator
Arcata 2pf	ICInds pf	QuakStOil s
Armour pf	IBM s	Questor
Arvinin 2pf	IntFlav Fr	RCA 3.50pf
AshlandOil	Intl Harv	RCA 3.65pf
BaldorElec s	Int Paper	Raybestos
Bankof NY	IpcoCorp	Republic Stl
BarnettBk n	IrvingBkCp	Revlon
BayFincl	Itel Corp	Rexham Cp
BiscayFSL s	Itel 1.44pf	Reynldind s
Black Deck	Japan Fnd	Revind 4.10pf
Boise Cascd	Jeff Pilot	Rich Merr
Borman	JerCe 7.88pf	Robins AH
Brown Grp	JerCeP 11pf	Rockower
BudgCap pf	JhnMnv 5.40pf	SCM Corp
BuffForge s	Jon Logan	SfgdBusin n
Camp Soup	JonLau pfA	Safegrdind n
Carnatn	KLM Airl	Saga Corp
CaroPL pfA	KaisCemt	Sambos Rst
CarsPir	KaisC 1.37pf	Saul REst
Castle Cke	KansCty PL	Saxon Ind
CaterpTr	KCPL 3.80pf	Scovil 2.50pf
CharterCo pf	Kidde prB	SeaCont
Chem NY	Kings DStr	Seafirst
ChesebgP	KrogerCo s	ServCp Int
Chromally	Kuhlman	Shellr 1.40pf
ChurChick	LITCO	SouthatinFin
Cinn Bell	LanierBP s	StdBrand pf
CinG 7.44pf	LearPetrl s	Standex
Citicorp	LeeEnt	StatMut Inv
Clark Eq	LehVal pfA	StewWarn s
Clevepak	Lenox Inc	StokeVan C
Collins Fd	LibOFd pfA	SunshMn wt
Con Frght	LILCo pfS	Supmkt Gen
CnPw 4.50pf	LILCo pfP	Tektronix
CnPw 7.76pf	Longs Drug	Textron
Conti Group	LowesCos n	TeroCo
ContGp 2pf	Ludlow Cp	TescoCp n
ContIllCp	MGIC Inv	TWCorp
Cook Unit	Masonite	TWC 2.66pf
CorroonB	MayerOsc	Transco pf
Credit Fin	McDonald	TrGPL 10.32pf
CrockNt 2.18pf	McDonugh	Triangl Ind
Crown Crk	McLouth Stl	TylerCp
DPF Inc	Mead Corp	UNCRes
Dan River	Measurex	Unilevr NV
Dana Cp	MercTex s	Un Camp
DetE 7.36pf	Mesabi Tr	UnEl 4pf
DetE 2.75pf	MetEd pfJ	UnEl 6.40pf
DialCorp	MidCont Tel	UnEl 8ptL
Dillngh pf	MidCTel 2.04pf	UnEl 2.72pf
Divers Mtge	MoPS 2.44pf	Uniroyal
Documtn	ModMerch	US Indust
Donaldson n	ManyMfg In	US Shoe
DukeP pfA	MorseShoe	UnTch 2.55pf
EatonCp s	NaplesFedrl	UniTel
EchlinMfg	Norrisind	USLIFE Cp
ElginNatl	NoNG 8.48pf	Veeco s
Emhart	NSPw 4.11pf	VaEP 7.72pf
Emhart pf	NwtBncp	VaEP 2.90pf
EmpireGas s	NwstPipe pf	VaEP 7.45pf
EngMnCh s	Norton Sim	WabRR pf
Equimrk Cp	NortSim pf	Wachov Cp
Esmk 2.31pf	OhEd 4.40pf	Wachovia pf
Essex Ch	OhEd 1.80pf	Webb DelE
Federal Co	OhEd 8.64pf	WnAir 2pf
FerroCp	OhPw 14ptF	WhlgPit 6pf
Fidelity Fin	Oneida s	WhlgPit 5pf
FidUn Bncp	Opelika	Whirlpool
Filmways .50pf	OutletCo	WisEl 7.75pf
FstNatBos	Pan Am	WiscGas pf
Fst Penna	Popercrft	WoodsPt wi
Fisher Fds	PennCen cvpr	Wrigley
FlexiV 1.61pf	PaPL 4.40pf	Wurlitzer
FordMot	PaPL 8.40pf	Xerox Cp
FreeptMn wt	PaPL 13pf	Zenith R
Frigitronc	PaPL 8.70pf	ZeroCp s
Fruehf Corp		

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Under the management of Mr. Marc A. MOSER

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —							
15⅝	12⅛	AARs .40	3.0	8	19	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	AAV .20	5.2	5	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
9¼	7⅛	APS .48	6.9	5	15	7⅛	d 7	7	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	ATI		175	14	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅝	5⅞	AVC			11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
15	4½	AZL		16	216	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1
17	10½	AcmeU .34	2.7	11	3	12½	12⅜	12	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Action			10	3	3	3	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	ActionCp .38b	2.6	7	61	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	10¼	AdmRes n		12	81	10⅛	d 9¼	9½	— ⅜
23¼	13¼	AdmRus s.12	.6	16	29	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ½
56	22⅝	AdobeO .20	.5	31	61	43⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—1¾
2⅞	1⅛	AegisCo		7	208	2	1⅝	1⅞	
27¼	16¼	AeroFlo .50	2.4	4	22	22⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅝
8¼	2½	Aeronca			68	4¼	4	4	— ½
6⅝	4⅝	AfflHsp .28	5.9	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	AfflPub s.64	4.0	7	11	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
9½	4⅛	AirExpr n		9	55	8	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
7½	3⅛	AlskAir .30r	7.7	5	42	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5	2⅝	AlbaW .10e	3.0	7	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
16½	6⅛	Alcoloc .20	1.8	9	53	12	11	11	—1⅛
10	5	AlmySt .20r	4.0	9	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	AlohaAir .10e	2.0	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	12⅜	Alphal s		15	71	u14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
17	9¼	Allamil .32	3.6	3	21	9¼	d 8⅞	9	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Altec		17	185	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
27	14⅝	AlterInv .50	1.9	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
45	35	Alcoa pf3.75	11.		z450	35	d34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
44⅜	16⅛	Amdhl .40	2.0	20	917	22	19⅞	20⅛	—1⅞
12⅝	10⅛	AmAgro s.20	1.9	15	17	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	21⅝	AmBrd wt			73	21⅞	d20⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
12½	8¾	ABusPd .44	4.6	5	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1½	AmCapCp		9	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9¼	AContrl .60	4.8	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27¼	8⅛	AGarPd .34	1.5	10	37	23½	23	23	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	AIsrael s		2	121	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	7½	AMzeA .48	3.1	10	97	16⅝	15	15⅜	—1½
19	7½	AMzeB .48	3.1	10	21	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
77¾	15⅝	AmMfg .62c		2	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
12¾	4½	AMdBld s		16	61	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	AMotin .36	2.3	6	65	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅝
48⅜	28	AmPetf 2.50	6.7	5	39	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—1⅝
12⅝	8⅛	APrecs .40	4.1	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅞	5⅞	AScIE			80	9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅛	AmSeat .40	3.0		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	AmTec .64	10.4		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16½	11⅛	AndrJcb n		14	19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
9	3½	Andrea .40	7.1	11	x11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25¼	14¼	AngloC .21e	1.1	9	392	20	19	19	—1¼
12⅛	7⅛	Anthony .44b	5.4	3	17	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	7½	ApiDta .16	1.7	25	17	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅜
58	23¼	AquitCd g.47			187	43⅞	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
5	1⅝	Armatrn			2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10	5⅝	ArrowA .20	2.8	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Arundel .10e	1.4	4	5	7	7	7	
27⅜	13½	Asamer g.40			256	21½	19	19	—2⅜
6⅝	1⅛	AskinSvc			19	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
20½	8	Astrex		10	8	19⅛	19½	19½	— ¼
8⅞	5⅛	Atalnto		8	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Atco Ind		11	15-16		⅞	15-16	+1-16
9½	2⅝	AtlsCM .16e	3.6	9	2484	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
8⅞	3⅞	AtlasCp wt			43	5⅛	4⅝	5	
7⅛	4⅝	Audiotr .16	3.0	6	x48	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
33⅝	18½	Augat s .40	1.6	14	31	25⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	1⅜	AutoTrn			36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
54⅝	36⅛	AutoSw 1.20	2.6	13	8	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	—1⅛
13⅛	5	AVEMC .50	5.3	7	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
20¼	16	Avondl 1.20	6.4	9	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
13⅝	9¼	Badger .80	6.7	6	7	12⅛	12	12	
6	3⅝	Baker .20	4.4		18	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
8¼	6⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.0		30	8	8	8	
25⅛	17	BanFd 1.72e	8.0		11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Bangor wt			40	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¼	Banistr g			29	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Barclay			18	1¼	1	1	— ¼
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.5	15	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅝	5	BarnesE		13	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
24⅝	8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.4		13	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
13⅝	6	BarryR s.16	2.3	13	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4½	3¼	BarthS			28	3¼	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bartons			8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	3⅝	BaruchF		41	135	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅞
8⅝	5⅛	BasRsNY n		19	274	5⅝	d 4⅞	5	— ½
2⅞	1⅞	BelscR		29	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28¾	15¾	BnfStA s.40	1.9	5	24	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1⅝
28⅝	17	BnfStB s.40	1.8	5	4	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
10⅛	3⅛	BergEnt		4	11	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
15¼	7⅞	BergnB .32	2.9	7	43	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
25	14⅞	BrgB pf1.15	6.1		4	19¼	19	19	— ½
3⅞	1¾	BernzO			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Barven			6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	2⅞	BethCp		8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5⅜	Beverly .24	2.5	10	220	10	9½	9⅝	— ¼
12½	8¼	BicPen .48	5.1	7	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
10¼	7	BigV Sup .30	4.2	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5½	3½	BillyKid n		3	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅝	16½	BinkMf 1.20	7.3	5	4	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
35⅝	26⅝	BioRadB		22	18	27¼	d26¼	26¼	—1¼
18	13¾	BioRadA wi			5	13¾	d13½	13½	— ¼
9	7⅛	Blessng .54	7.6	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
38¾	16½	Blount .64	2.7	6	18	25¼	24	24	—1
6⅝	4⅛	BodinAp			38	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
21¾	11¾	BoltBer .40	2.4	14	63	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—1¼
56	20¾	BowVal g.10			454	42⅝	38⅝	39⅝	—3½
7⅞	3	Bowmar		47	75	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
27	17⅞	Bowne .60b	2.8	5	61	22	21⅛	21⅛	—1
14¾	8⅝	BradfdN .26	2.6	7	209	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
6⅝	3¼	Branch .20	5.2	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¼	5¼	Braniff wt			2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
27¾	17¼	Brascan 1.20	5.5	18	279	22⅝	21½	21⅞	—1
32¼	20½	BraunE		24	4	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Breeze .75t	5.9	5	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	16	BristBr .60	2.1	13	3	29¼	27¼	29¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	BroDart .20	4.2	10	38	4¾	4½	4¾	
27¾	10½	BrooksP s.40	2.0	8	24	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
19⅝	2⅛	BrownCo wt			22	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1¼
43⅝	31	BrnFB 1.24	3.3	10	24	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
4½	3¾	BrnF pf .40	11.		3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12½	7½	Buell .50	6.3	7	13	8½	8	8	— ⅝
2⅞	1¾	Burgess			10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
23½	9¾	Burnsin .60	3.6	6	32	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
31½	12⅞	CK Pet .16	.7	28	379	23⅛	21¾	21¾	—1⅝
11¾	6¼	CDI		4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5	CHB Fd .57b	11.	6	18	5	5	5	— ¼
6⅛	3¼	CMI Cp .05e	1.4	5	66	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
15⅞	9⅞	CRS .36	3.0	4	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
8½	3¾	CagleA		16	39	5	4¼	4½	— ⅜
25	17	Caldor s .50	2.5	9	98	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
56½	34⅝	CalPIC 2	5.4	6	3	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
39½	16⅝	Camco .30	1.0	10	33	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—1
8¼	4¼	Camenll n		2	23	4¼	d 4	4⅛	— ¼
14⅝	5⅛	CmpChb g			228	9¾	9¼	9⅜	—1
29⅝	11⅛	CdnHmst g			260	22⅝	20	20⅝	—2⅝
22¼	8⅝	CdMarc g.46			41	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
29	14⅛	CdnMer g			3	24½	24	24	— ⅝
14½	9⅝	CdnOcc s.24			43	11⅝	10¾	10⅞	— ⅞
4¾	2¼	Caressa .05e	1.8	55	37	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
23⅞	17⅞	CaroEn s1.20	6.2	3	10	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
55⅛	39	CaroPL pf 5	13.		z100	40	40	40	+1
20	15¼	CastlAM 1b	6.3	4	22	16	16	16	
21¾	17½	CasFd 1.60a	9.1		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
15	9⅛	Cavitrn .12e	.9	18	63	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	CelluCft		4	14	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8	5¼	CentSe .70e	10.		81	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	CtryFa .10e	1.6	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	14½	Cenvill 1.40	6.4	5	48	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
7¾	4⅛	Cetec .12	1.9	9	154	6½	6	6⅛	+ ½
7½	6	ChadMf .60	10.	5	9	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
2¼	1	ChampHo			292	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
18⅝	16¼	ChrtMd s		8	30	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
7	5	ChrtM pf.75	15.		24	5	5	5	
22	16	ChiRv 1.60	9.9	14	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
39	18¾	ChiefDv g s			267	27¼	24⅝	25	—3
14	8	ChildWld		5	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	ChilmCp .30	5.1	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13¾	9¾	CircleK s.68	6.4	7	19	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
11¾	8¼	Citation .56	5.7	7	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅛	CitBkNJ 2	9.8	4	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
26½	11	CityGas 1	6.3	6	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
7⅛	3¼	Clabir .18b	4.0	7	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
14½	9⅛	Clarmt .58e	4.2		4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
7⅞	4½	ClarkC .34e	5.2	6	5	6½	6½	6½	
15¼	7¾	Clarostat		12	15	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
27⅞	13¾	Clausng s1.08	4.7	10	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	CohenHat		9	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
8	3⅝	Cohu .16e	3.4	7	33	5⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
28	13⅞	Colemn 1	6.5	6	55	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
22⅞	4¼	ColCml		44	93	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	11⅛	Colwell .60	2.5	27	26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
71¾	29	Cominco 4.40			307	50⅝	45⅝	46¼	—
25½	17	ComAlf .50	2.9	5	54	17⅞	17	17⅛	—
15¼	10	ComA pf1.60	15.		3	10½	10⅝	10½	+
39	15½	ComMtl .60b	2.6	4	101	25¾	22½	22¾	—
37½	29½	Comdint s		10	212	32	29½	30	—
3⅝	1¼	ComdrCp			50	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	—
12⅝	5⅝	Compo .20	3.6	6	52	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	—
8⅝	3⅝	CompoD		5	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	—
4⅝	2	CompInv		4	3	2⅝	2½	2½	+
21¼	9¼	Condec .33t	2.2	8	102	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	—
17⅞	7⅛	ConrHan 1.53t	17.	3	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
7¾	3⅝	Conroy .16	3.0	5	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—
28⅞	9⅞	ConsOG		47	133	21⅞	19⅞	20	—
21¾	8⅝	ConsRef .80	6.0	9	20	13½	13¼	13¼	—
9½	3⅛	ContMtl		7	32	6⅝	5¾	5¾	—
8⅞	5¼	Cookin .20e	3.0	5	177	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	CoopJr			128	2¾	d 2½	2½	—
43⅝	19¾	CoreLb .28	.8	26	10	35⅝	35	35	—
24	14¾	Cornlius .80	5.1	7	26	16⅞	15¾	15¾	—
4⅞	2	CrestFo		6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
25⅞	9½	CrestO s.20	1.2	24	143	17¾	16¼	16¼	—1
35¾	25¼	Crompt 1.80	6.6	3	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+
36⅝	25¼	CrossAT 1.40	4.6	8	40	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	—
10⅞	7⅛	CrowlM .50	5.4	2	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+
58½	27	CwnCP s.80a	3.2	2	319	28⅞	d24½	24⅞	—
48½	25⅛	CwnCP B n.80a	3.3	2	59	26½	d24	24	—
58¼	34	CwnCP pf1.92	5.8		40	34	d32	33	—
5½	3½	CrownC .28	5.3	7	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+
23⅞	12¾	CrutcR .36	2.2	21	99	18⅝	16	16½	—
34¾	25⅞	CrystlO s		22	668	27	d25⅛	25⅝	—
26	13⅝	CubicCp .60	3.8	7	80	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—
25½	16⅝	Curtice 1.18b	5.2	6	59	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+
3⅝	1¼	Cyprus			8	2¼	2	2	—
		— D—D—D —							
5½	4	DCL		7	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4½	2¼	DWG .29t	11.	3	84	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
25½	8⅝	Damson			376	16½	14⅝	14⅝	—2
13¾	5⅝	DataAcn .73t	6.9	8	116	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—
23⅞	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.8	12	130	17	16¼	16¼	—
44¾	11⅞	DayMn .75e	3.2	7	747	26⅞	22½	23½	—
3	2⅛	Decoratr .24	9.6	28	8	2½	2⅜	2½	—
17⅞	12½	DelLabs .48	3.8	10	5	12⅝	12½	12½	—
35	24	DelhiO s .10	.4	37	369	24⅞	d23	23⅝	—
14	7½	DeltedF .60	6.3	8	4	9½	9½	9½	+
26⅞	20⅝	Depositr 1.60	7.1	5	1	22½	22½	22½	
3⅞	1⅛	DesgnJw		41	19	3	2⅝	2⅞	—
25⅛	14¾	DevCpA		3	7	20⅛	20	20	—
25⅛	14½	DevonGp s		4	z1100	20⅝	19¼	19¼	—
15⅝	4¼	Digicon		20	82	11⅞	9¾	9¾	—
17¾	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.9	5	11	14½	d14	14	—
2⅝	1	Diodes			21	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1½	DisFab		12	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	3⅝	Dixicon .30	7.7	5	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
73½	29	DomeP g s			1896	56⅝	50	50⅞	—
26½	19	Domtr g 2			70	22⅛	22	22	—
38½	17½	DorcGsn .20	.7	8	308	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—2
12½	6⅝	Downey s.32	5.0	3	31	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—
19⅞	15⅝	DrexUt 1.68	11.		6	15½	d15½	15½	—
21¾	8¼	DrivHarr		6	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+
11⅝	7	DrFair .40	5.1	16	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
1⅝	1-16	Dunlop .09e	7.2	7	5	1⅛	1¼	1¼	—
30⅝	17⅝	DplxPd 1	4.2	4	7	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—
15½	9	DurTst .40a	3.6	11	32	11½	10⅞	11	—
15⅝	3¾	Dynlchm .08e	.7	20	543	12¾	11⅛	11⅛	—1
17⅛	12½	Dyneer s.56	4.5	5	4	12⅞	d12¼	12⅝	—
		— E—E—E —							
5¾	3¾	EAC .36	8.2	15	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—
19	10	EECO .28	2.0	10	18	14⅜	13¾	13¾	—
42½	16⅛	EarthRes 1.50	5.3	8	372	31¾	27¼	28⅜	—4
20	15⅝	EsInCo 1.20	7.4	7	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos			22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—
26	12¼	EDO s .40	2.3	10	44	17⅞	17	17⅛	—
14⅝	6⅛	Ehren			115	12¼	10⅜	10⅜	—1
4¼	2¼	ElAudD			29	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
29½	16¾	Electrog 1.	3.6	9	11	28	28	28	
		ElecCp s1.40	6.9	6	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n		14	293	10½	9¾	9¾	—
8	7¼	EmpCara n.50	7.1	3	27	7¼	d 7	7	—
18⅝	6⅝	EngyRs .24	2.1	15	93	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
13½	7⅛	Espey .20e	2.1	12	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+
19½	13⅝	EsqRd .45e	3.4	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅞	4	EtzLav .21e	4.2	3	29	5⅝	5	5	—
21⅜	11⅛	EvansAr .40b	3.5	7	32	11¾	11½	11½	—
6⅝	2⅝	Exectve		6	26	3⅛	3	3	—

(Continued on Page 13)

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 17, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8¼	8¾
AFAProt	6½	7½
AVMCp	3¾	3¾
Accuray	6½	7
AddisnW	7⅝	8½
AdvRoss	4⅝	4¾
AlexAlex	27½	28¼
Alicoinc	31½	33½
AllynB	11	12
AFinCp	25½	26½
AFurn	4½	4¾
AGreet	10⅝	11
AIntGp	54½	55½
AMicros	20½	21
AWelding	32¼	33¼
Amterr	3½	3⅞
Anadite	8¾	9⅛
AnheusB	21½	22
AntaCp	9⅝	9⅝
ArdenGp	3⅝	3⅞
AsdCola	20½	21¼
AtlGsLt	13⅛	13½
BairdCp	9⅛	9⅜
BangHE	10¼	11
BkamRl	14½	15
BasicRs g	14¼	14⅝
BassFr	16¾	17½
BaylsMk	11⅛	11⅞
Beeline	9¼	10
BetzLab	33	33¾
BibbCo	13½	14½
BirdSon	16½	18
Birtchr	2	2⅜
BlkHllP	24½	25¼
Bonanza	3⅛	3⅜
BrookS	43¼	46¼
BrwTom	44¼	45
Buckbee	7¼	7¾
Buckeye	19½	20½
BurnupS	10	10¼
CalWiSv	29½	31
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	17	17½
CapInAir	2⅞	3⅜
CareCp	9	10
CnVIPS	13¼	13⅝
ChmLea	29½	31½
ChesUti	11	11¾
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	29¾	30½
CitzUtB	27	27¾
ClarkJL	26½	28
ClowCp	6¼	6¾
ComCIH	30⅛	30⅝
CmiShr	13½	15
CmwTel	15½	17½
ConPap	52	54
CrosTre	33	33½
CullrFed	1¾	2½
Cycltron	11½	12½
DanlyM	25½	27½
DfaDes	19⅝	19⅝
DaytMal	19½	21
DekibAg	32½	33¼
DeLuxC	34	34¾
DetConT	10¼	11¼
DeweyEl	2¼	3
DiaCrys	21¼	22⅞
DixnCru	35	37
Docutel	10¼	10⅝
DollrGn	8¼	8⅞
DovIDB	24⅝	25⅝
DunkinD	10⅛	11⅛
Durlron	15⅛	16⅜
EatnVnce	5⅝	6½
EconLab	19	19½
ElPasEl	8⅛	8⅝
ElderBe	6	6¼
EleNucl	6⅞	7⅝
ElModul	7	8½
EnrDev	16⅛	17¾
Enlwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	45½	47
Fabri h	2⅛	2½
FtBkSys	33½	34¼
FtBostn	12½	13½
FtEmpS	10⅛	11⅛
FtWnFin	3⅞	4⅛
Flicker	10⅛	11¼
FloatPnt	18½	19¼
FloWatU	¾	1
FarestO	29⅝	29⅞
Formigli	2	2⅝
FrankCp	8	8½
FrankEl	12	13⅛
GnRJEst	10	11½
GnReins	77	79
GovEFn	8	8⅝
GreenM	10⅝	11⅛
GrevAdv	46	48
Gifintst	20½	22½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅝
Hardwke	6⅝	7⅝
HrpRow	8⅝	9⅛
Hr ≥Gp	30	30⅝
HartfNt	13⅛	13⅝
HenrdF	25⅝	26½
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	10⅛	11⅛
HorizRs	3⅝	3⅞
HyattInt	25	29
IMSInt	26½	27½
Infraind	6½	7¼
IntelCp	64½	65½
IntrcEnr	6	7
IntmlGs	13	13½
InBkWsh	9⅛	10⅛
IwaSoUt	19⅝	19⅞
JamWPh	3⅝	4½
Jamsby	18¼	19
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	15¼	16
KalsSl pf	16	16¾
Kalvar	2⅝	2¾
Kaman	20½	21½
KmpAm	9½	10
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	40½	42
Keuffel	18⅛	19⅛
Kimball	14⅝	15¼
Kinslml	4¾	5⅝
KnapeV	16¼	17¼
Kratos s	11¼	12¼
Lanceln	20¼	21½
LandRes	3½	4
LaneCo	26⅛	27¼
LldStor	5⅝	6⅛
LogBcst	44⅛	45⅜
Logetrn	12¼	13¼
MSIDat	6⅝	7⅜
MadsGE	12⅝	12⅞
MageliPet	9⅛	9⅝
MairRt	2	2⅝
Mallkrt	28	29
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	26	26½
McQuay	8½	9⅛
MdsxW	14⅛	15⅛
MdldCap	6⅛	7⅝
MidlRes	1⅝	1⅞
MidlBks	24½	25½
Millipr	28⅝	28⅞
MissVIG	14	15
Molex	38	38⅜
MonfCol	6⅞	7⅛
MoorePd	22⅜	23⅜
MorgRes	1⅛	2
MotClub	2⅝	3⅜
Mueller	33	34
NargCp	25	27
NwldRE	11⅞	13¼
NJNGas	13⅜	14⅝
NielsnA	26⅝	27⅛
NielsnB	26½	27
NoCorGs	12½	13
NoEOI un	68½	70½
NwtNGs	13⅛	14⅛
NwstPS	13⅛	13⅝
Naxell	18⅜	18⅞
OgilvyM	21⅛	22½
OhFerro	11	12
OtterTP	17⅞	18⅛
PCAInt	7⅞	8⅝
PabstB	12⅛	12⅜
PcGaR	17⅛	18
PauleyP	21⅞	22½
PearMl	10	10⅞
PeooEnt	12⅛	12⅝
Petrolit	45⅝	46⅝
PettiBon	22¼	23
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅛
Pinkrtn	34	35½
PionHiB	21	21½
Plastline	1	2
Pessis	4⅜	5½
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	10⅛	10⅝
PuritBen	17	17¼
PutDCap	10	11
QuakrCh	14½	15½
RagenPr	8½	9
Raychm	53½	55½
Raymnd	28⅝	29⅝
ReadEx	24½	25¼
RobbMy	26½	28
Roselan	3¼	4¼
Rouse	16	16½
RusStov	13⅛	14¼
Sadler	4	4½
ScanDt	2	2¼
ScripsH	56½	61½
Svcmst s	24¾	25⅜
Shawmt	36¼	37¼
SolidSIS	10	10⅜
SCalWtr	11	12
SwElSv	13⅛	14½
SwnEnr	34⅝	35½
Standyn	22¾	23½
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	23½	24½
SterlSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	24	25½
SuperEl	8½	8⅞
TIME DC	4⅜	5⅛
Tampax	30⅝	31½
Tandem	43⅛	44½
TecumP	63½	65½
Tennant	26½	28
Tlorary	18½	19
TricoPd	37	40
TrayGld g	6⅛	6⅝
TysonFd	9	10
UnMcGil	13	14
USSurg	26½	27¼
USTrck	14⅛	15⅛
UVaBsh	22⅛	22⅜
UpPenP	12½	13¼
VanDus	11⅛	12½
Velcro g	8⅛	8½
VideoCp	6	6½
VaNBsh	11⅛	12¼
WshEnr	16⅛	16⅝
Weldtrn	7⅛	7½
WellsGa	7⅛	8⅛
WinMtg	3⅛	3⅝
WmorC	21	21⅛
WoodLot	22⅛	23½
WrightW	3⅞	4⅛
ZionUtc	22⅛	23¼

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 17, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.
Amsterdam	2.0595	4.491	109.94*	47.13*	0.2364	—	6.779*	114.99*
Brussels (a)	30.425	66.30	16.253	6.955	3.495*	14.7765	—	17.01
Frankfurt	1.875	4.097	—	42.85*	2.153x	90.99*	6.16*	104.75*
London (b)	2.187	—	4.0905	9.545	1,891.00	4.496	66.55	3.897
Milan	878.30	1,899.00	465.15	199.82	—	422.45	28.625	496.05
New York	—	2.1895	0.5342	0.229	0.1146*	0.4859	0.0328	0.5601
Paris	4.3763	9.5395	233.74*	—	5.0285x	212.56*	14.39*	244.40*
Zurich	1.7893	2.9033	95.4901*	40.8692*	0.2082	86.7936*	5.8818*	—
ECU	1.3421	0.6151	2.5043	5.8616	1,169.40	2.76	40.6987	2.3986

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency
0.0316	Belgian fin. franc	31.65	1.9725	Irish £	0.507	0.0247	Schilling
0.843	Canadian $	1.1863	0.0248	Israeli £	40.345	0.4571	Singapore $
0.1716	Danish krone	5.8265	3.6127	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2768	0.2278	Swedish krona
0.0199	Escudo	50.223	0.1967	Norw. krone	5.084	0.2676	U.A.E. dirham
0.2561	Fin. mark	3.9045	0.0143	Peseta	69.835	0.004	Yen
0.1984	Hong Kong $	5.0395	0.2994	Saudi Riyal	3.3405		

£ Sterling: 1.098 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	22.90
Albert Heijn	67.10
Algemenbank	259.00
Amrobank	55.30
A'Dam Rub	3.81
Fokker	26.40
Heineken	60.20
H.V.A.	43.10
Hoogovens	18.30
K.L.M.	64.80
Nat. Nedder	103.50
Pakhoed	47.20
Philips	17.80
Robeco	165.50
Rolinco	142.00
Rorento	103.40
Royal Dutch	151.30
Unilever	106.60
Van Ommer	200.00
VMF-Stork	103.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 74.60
Previous: 76.30

Brussels

Arbed	2,100
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,510
Cockerill	290
Electrobel	5,210
GB-Inno-BM	2,340
Hoboken	2,600
Petrofina	5,260
Ph. Gevaert	918
Soc. Generale	1,520
Solvay	2,220
Un. Miniere	750

Bourse Index: 145.84
Previous: 147.16

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	35.60
B.A.S.F.	140.80
Bayer	120.20
Commerzbank	167.00
Conti. Gummi	46.50
Daimler	248.50
Demag	130.00
Deutsche Bank	240.50
Dresdner Bank	179.00
Hoechst	114.70
Hoesch	31.60
Karlstadt	224.00
Kaufhof	179.00
K.H.D.	224.00
Lufthansa	75.00
Mannesman	123.20
Metallgesell.	274.00
Neckermann	136.00
RWE.new	168.70
Schering	185.20
Siemens	263.00
Thyssen	84.50
Varta	150.00
Veba	138.10
Volkswagen	181.50

Siemen Index: 134.34
Previous: 135.61

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$16⅞
Anglo-Am	8.70
Barclays Bak	4.15
Beecham Gp	1.16
BICC	2.15
Boots	1.83
Bowater	1.70
BAT Ind.	2.33
BOC Int'l	0.64
Brit. Pet.	3.46
Burmah	1.94
Chartered	1.50
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Cons.Gold Fds	4.57
Courtaulds	0.69
De Beer D	$8.80
Distillers	1.95
Dunlop	0.59
Free St Ged	49.00
GEC	3.65
GKN	2.55
Glaxo Gp	2.44
Gt Un St	3.84
Guinness	0.91
Hawker-Sidd	1.66
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.60
Imps	0.75
Marks & Spen.	0.87
Metal Box	2.46
Plessey	1.36
Randfontein	$59½
Rank Org.	2.06
Royal Dutch	34⅛
R.T.Z.	3.43
Shell	3.58
Thorn (A)	3.10
Tube Invest.	2.76
Ultramar	4.84
Union Carb.	$12⅛
Vickers	1.16
War L.3½	29¾
West Deep	$32½
West Drief	$59½
West Hold	$53⅛
Woolworth	0.67¾
ZCI	0.29

F.T. 30 Index: 433.20
Previous: 439.90

Milan

Bastogi	678.00
Centrale	9,295.00
ERBA	2,731.00
ErcMarelli	350.00
Fiat	2,005.00
Finsider	84.75
Generali	48,150.00
IFI	2,451.00
Italgas	869.00
Italsider	281.75
LaRinas	123.00
Montedis	165.50
Olivetti	2,025.00
Pirelli	1,980.00
Snia Visco	631.00

BCI Index: 91.78
Previous: 92.85

Paris

Air Liquide	483.00
BSN	887.00
Carrefour	1,622.00
Cim Lafarge	236.00
Cie Bancaire	388.00
CFP	250.50
CGE	336.00
CCF	160.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,349.00
Ferodo	330.10
Gen Occident	277.00
Imetal	117.00
L Oreal	611.00
Mach Bull	60.60
Michelin	748.00
Moet Henn	487.00
Moulinex	75.50
Paribas	216.50
PUK	96.50
Penarroya	94.10
Perrier	259.00
Peugeot	237.00
Rh Poulenc	124.80
Saclior	26.15
St Gobain	122.30
Suez	260.00
Telemecan	758.00
Thomson	197.00
Usinor	13.20

Agefi Index: 127.75
Previous: 128.67

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	N.A.
B Boveri	1,605
Cib Geigy	998
Cr Suisse	2,200
Fisher	780
HofRochN.	5,525
Nestle	3,175
Sandoz	3,700
Ste B. Suisse	371
Sulzer	2,800
U.B. Suisse	3,385

SBC Index: 314.10
Previous: 320.30

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 17, 1980

	Sales	Close
Texaco Inc	568,400	33
Gulf Oil	509,600	39⅛
Mobil s	503,500	68⅝
IBM s	414,700	59⅝
Benguet B	314,900	7¼
Exxon	305,200	57⅝
East Kodak	302,000	46
Asarco Inc	281,400	34¼
AmerT&T	278,600	46⅝
SearsRoeb	250,900	15⅞
Gen Motors	234,900	47½
Occident Pet	230,500	23⅛
Am Cyan	229,200	32¼
Citicorp	228,200	17⅞
Tex Util	212,900	16⅝

	Today NYSE Close
Volume (in millions)	37.02
Advanced	194
Volume Up (millions)	2.08
Declined	1,498
Volume Down (millions)	34.02
Unchanged	211
Total Issues	1,903
New highs	3
New lows	280

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	804.86	811.26	784.98	788.65
20 Trn	268.52	261.30	252.39	253.31
15 Util	102.88	103.25	100.10	100.54
65 Stk	292.73	294.41	284.82	286.05

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close
Composite	—	—	102.26
Industrials	—	—	115.81
Utilities	—	—	45.03
Finance	—	—	10.57
Transp.	—	—	15.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	59.56	58.22	58.33
Industrials	68.58	67.00	67.00
Transp.	51.92	50.51	50.51
Utilities	33.53	33.10	33.10
Finance	54.81	53.96	53.96

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales
March 14	149,376	264,681
March 13	128,006	257,411
March 12	156,462	265,146
March 11	145,393	310,053
March 10	169,740	416,894

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close
Kaiser Ind	502,500	2⅛
AtlasCM	248,400	4½
DomePetr gs	189,600	50⅞
RangerOil s	147,200	20⅛
GulfCan g	120,100	12⅞
Instrum Sys	113,100	1
McCull Oil	107,000	10
HouOilM	97,500	21¼
Amdahl	91,700	20⅛
GtBas Pet	85,900	21

	Today AMEX Close
Volume (in millions)	5.85
Advanced	98
Volume Up (millions)	0.25
Declined	567
Volume Down (millions)	4.81
Unchanged	166
Total Issues	831
New highs	N.A.
New lows	N.A.

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close
283.86	248.82	249.39

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 17, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	195.00	195.00	180.00	195.00	195.00	208.00
May	223.00	203.00	203.25	203.50	218.25	218.50
Aug	232.00	210.50	212.50	212.75	225.00	227.00
Oct	237.50	220.00	219.00	220.00	234.25	236.50
7,702 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,384	1,375	1,377	1,381	1,365	1,367
May	1,428	1,405	1,407	1,408	1,397	1,398
Jly	1,430	1,418	1,421	1,422	1,410	1,412
Sep	1,443	1,437	1,436	1,438	1,426	1,427
Dec	1,480	1,474	1,475	1,477	1,464	1,465
Mar	1,505	1,496	1,498	1,505	1,483	1,485
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,530	1,497	1,509
1,863 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,633	1,620	1,621	1,626	1,615	1,617
May	1,660	1,640	1,645	1,650	1,646	1,649
Jly	1,684	1,651	1,665	1,668	1,661	1,666
Sep	1,703	1,685	1,686	1,689	1,685	1,687
Nov	1,703	1,696	1,687	1,690	1,685	1,688
Jan	1,689	1,689	1,670	1,685	1,675	1,685
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,620	1,685	1,640	1,680
2,935 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 17, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	997.00	999.00	1,012.00	1,014.00
3 months	1,008.50	1,009.50	1,026.00	1,027.00
Cathodes: spot	958.00	963.00	975.00	980.00
3 months	980.00	985.00	1,000.00	1,005.00
Tin: spot	7,750.00	7,780.00	7,765.00	7,775.00
3 months	7,790.00	7,800.00	7,800.00	7,810.00
Lead: spot	481.00	483.00	495.00	498.00
3 months	455.00	456.00	468.00	469.00
Zinc: spot	321.00	322.00	334.00	336.00
3 months	328.00	329.00	340.00	341.00
Silver: spot	850.00	860.00	1,075.00	1,085.00
3 months	890.00	900.00	1,120.00	1,125.00
Aluminium: spot	864.00	866.00	846.00	848.00
3 months	844.00	846.00	837.00	838.00
Nickel: spot	2,980.00	3,010.00	3,010.00	3,030.00
3 months	3,135.00	3,140.00	3,140.00	3,150.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 17, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,070	1,935	1,940	1,945	— 120
Jly	1,965	1,965	1,960	1,965	— 150
Aug	2,150	2,020	2,032	2,040	— 120
Oct	2,100	2,080	2,080	2,100	— 110
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,080	—	— 120
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,160	—	— 100
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,190	—	— 110
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,220	—	— 120
886 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,320	1,319	1,280	1,320	+ 9
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,321	1,329	+ 12
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,350	+ 25
Sep	1,340	1,340	1,341	1,350	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,355	1,375	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	1,380	Unch.
6 lots					

Population Is 4.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP) — The world's population passed 4.5 billion on Friday, according to the Environmental Fund, which keeps residents of Washington informed by an electric sign that adds two and a half persons to its total every second.

European Gold Markets

March 17, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	480.00	484.00	—39.00
Zurich	484.00	489.00	—35.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	497.34	490.43	—23.16

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	May 80	Aug. 80	
500	35.00-45.00	—.—	November calls start on 5th May 1980
570	25.00-35.00	—.—	
570	12.00-16.00	41.00-51.00	
590	10.00-14.80	33.00-43.00	
610	8.00-11.00	26.00-36.00	

Gold Bullion 480.00-490.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1. Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Tokyo Exchange

March 17, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	196	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	175
Asahi Glass	345	Mitsubi Chem.	214
Canon	587	Mitsubi Corp.	712
Dai Nip. Print	480	Mitsubi Elec	190
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	346
Fuji Photo	478	Mitsukoshi	392
Hitachi	239	Nippon Elec.	377
Honda Motor	551	Nippon Steel	122
C. Itoh	450	Sharp	566
I.H.I.	142	Sony Corp	1,690
Japan Air L.	2,510	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai EL Pwr.	851	Sumitomo Chem.	133
Kao Soap	372	Sumitomo Metal	136
Kawasaki Steel	122	Taisho Marine	256
Kirin Brewery	390	Takeda	474
Komatsu	343	Teijin	145
Kubota	359	Tokyo Marine	575
Matsu El. Ind.	658	Toray	212
Matsu E. Wks	510	Toyota	781

New Index: 451.42; Previous: 435.23
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,562.66; Previous: 6,531.46

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EX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

[illegible]

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11¾	7	Highland			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	HilkAv		9	12	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	7	Histrolc .20	1.2	17	15	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—1
4⅝	2⅝	Hofman .20	6.7	12	4	3	3	3	
47	33	HolnaA g2.20			6	35	34	34	—2
16¾	8⅞	HollyCp		13	159	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
18⅝	17⅛	Hormel s		5	97	17⅛	d16⅞	16⅞	—1⅛
19⅞	16⅞	HornH s		33	45	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
15½	9¼	HospMt .40	5.7	18	8	10½	10½	10½	
23⅞	16¾	Hotel 2.10e	10.	8	16	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon .40	9.1	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVI		9	49	3	3	3	— ⅛
31⅞	16¾	HouOM .80	3.8	10	975	23½	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅞
29	18	HouO pf1.69	8.0		96	22⅝	21	21	—1⅞
49½	14½	HowelC .40a	1.1	5	56	38⅝	36¼	36½	—3
5⅛	2⅝	Howell .10e	2.5	67	11	4	4	4	
27⅝	15	HowelPl n			78	18¼	d16½	16⅝	—1⅝
33⅞	26¾	HubelIA 1.78	6.4	6	3	26⅞	d26½	26½	— ½
34	25⅝	HubelIB 1.70	6.1	6	64	28⅝	28	28	— ½
30⅞	12⅞	HuckMf .36	1.6	8	17	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
133⅞	48⅞	HudBO g2.30			98	98½	93	93	—6
9⅛	4⅛	HuntH .20	3.3	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
91½	40⅛	HuskyO g 1			139	71	66¼	66½	—5
		— I—I—I —							
9⅞	4	ICH .20	3.4	4	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17½	8¾	ICM 1e	6.8	12	10	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	IFS Ind .18	3.8	3	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	10⅝	IMC .28	2.4	4	20	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
11½	8	IRT Pr .90	9.6	7	44	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
1	⅜	ITI			7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	3⅝	Imolnd s		3	30	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
50½	23⅝	ImpOil g1.40			705	40⅛	37⅜	38	—3
41½	29	InPL pf 4	13.		z10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
2⅜	⅞	InflightSv			33	1⅝	1½	1½	
33⅞	18¼	Instron .40	1.4	7	46	29⅝	28½	28½	— ⅞
1½	⅞	InstrSys		13	1131	1⅛	1	1	
14½	9⅞	InsSy pf.25t	2.5		14	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
17⅞	6⅛	IntegRes		8	119	12⅝	11½	11⅞	— ⅞
22¾	7⅞	IntClyGs g.32			724	17⅞	16	16⅛	—1
18½	10⅜	Intrmk s.16b	1.2	5	10	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
4⅝	2⅛	IntBnknt		6	421	3⅛	2⅞	3	
33⅞	5½	IntCtrls n		9	35	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ¼
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc			46	13-16	¾	13-16	
7⅝	4⅜	IntProt .30	6.3	3	22	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
8¼	5⅛	IntSeaw .37e	6.9	8	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	IntStrtch		16	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅞	InvestFla			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	Ionics		11	26	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅞
28¼	11½	IroqBrd .36	3.2	11	32	12¼	d11⅞	11⅝	—1
4⅞	3⅜	Irvinlnd .18	2.4	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅛	Joclyn .40b	8.6	6	39	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
17¾	10½	Jacobs .50	3.6	7	4	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
9	4½	Jensen 1.50t	32.	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6⅞	2	Jetero .10e	2.0	13	41	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ¼
4½	1⅜	Jetronic		5	20	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
21¼	4½	JuniperP		22	187	17⅛	15	15⅛	—1⅝
18½	8⅜	Jupiter		3	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		— K—K—K —							
9	5	KTelin .30e	5.0	18	23	6⅛	6	6	— ½
2⅜	1⅝	Kaisln .75c			2877	2¼	2⅛	2⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Kalistad n		15	48	7⅜	7	7	— ½
45½	33½	KnGs pf4.50	13.		z20	34⅝	34½	34½	— ½
6⅝	3⅛	KapokT		16	13	3⅛	d 3	3	— ¼
24¼	11⅝	KayCp .75b	4.3	7	9	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
28¼	10⅝	KenaiCp		19	149	21¼	18⅝	19¼	—2⅜
14¼	9½	Kenwin .80a	7.4	5	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4	Ketchm .17t	4.0	14	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co .30	5.5	4	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
25	8⅜	Key Ph n.83b	2.6	5	40	17½	16	16⅛	—1
4¼	2⅜	KinArk		9	84	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
32⅜	16¼	KingRad .40	1.6	7	13	25⅛	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
77⅜	21⅜	KirbyEx		12	86	66¼	62⅝	63	—3½
4⅛	1⅜	Kit Mfg			5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
3	2	KleerVu		19	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Kleinerts			9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
29⅛	14⅝	Knogo n		15	32	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr			6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3⅜	LSB .23t	7.7	6	11	3	d 3	3	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.4	16	11	2½	2½	2½	
7¾	4¾	LaMaur .20	4.1	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	LaPnt		10	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	2 9-16	LakeSh g			264	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
19	5	Landmk		119	85	15⅝	14⅞	14¼	—1¼
18⅝	10⅞	LazKap n.40	3.2	6	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
20	17¼	LeaRnl s.60	3.7	7	356	17½	d16⅛	16⅛	—1⅝
5⅝	3	LeePh		25	50	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	
19¼	12	LehighP		4	8	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
5⅝	2¼	LeisureT		4	103	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	LibtyFb .56t	11.	4	82	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ¼
11	6⅝	LilliAnn .24	2.2	13	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18½	6	LincAm		9	76	8	7	7	—1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3	1⅜	LloydsE			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	2⅜	Lodge .10e	2.9	10	39	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.4	9	x12	22½	22¼	22¼	
42⅞	14⅝	LoewT wt			85	36⅝	35½	35½	—1⅝
22⅞	11½	Logicon		9	19	18½	17½	17⅝	— ¾
14⅝	13	LoGen s.55b	4.4	7	7	12⅝	d12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	26⅛	LouisCe 1.64	6.3	5	43	26	d26	26	— ⅜
4¼	1¼	LundyEl		9	10	8⅝	8	8	— ½
11¼	6⅞	Lydall .70	9.3	6	6	7½	7½	7½	
6	3	LynchCp		3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Lynnwear			10	1⅝	d 1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
6½	4¼	MPO		5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1¼	Macrod		52	206	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	MePS 1.92	13.	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16¼	10¼	Mngood		10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16¼	11¼	ManrC s .50	4.2	8	13	12½	12	12	— ¾
1 5-16	15-16	Marindq		9	555	2⅛	1 9-16	1⅝	— ½
21⅞	17½	Marm pf2.25	13.		5	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	5¼	Marshln .66t	5.1	8	5	13⅛	12⅞	13	
15⅞	7⅝	MartPr .40	5.2	11	6	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
13½	6¼	Masind			10	6⅜	6½	6¾	— ⅛
29	21	MHRsh .12	.6	14	145	22⅜	d19⅞	20¼	—2⅝
29	9½	Matrix		22	19	24⅛	23½	23½	— ¾
5¾	2⅜	MautTec.14	3.2	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	McCulO		9	1070	10⅞	9¾	10	—1⅛
5⅝	2⅜	McKeon		2	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
26½	16⅛	Means 1.32	7.6	6	21	18⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅞
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.8	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅝	20⅛	MediaG .84	3.7	7	42	24⅝	23	23	—1½
27⅝	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.2	6	7	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
11⅞	5⅝	Megaint .28	5.1	2	98	5⅝	d 5¼	5½	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	MEMCo 1	9.1	5	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅝	MercSL .50b	7.3	3	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅝	8	MetPro 1.32	13.	8	46	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Metex .40	4.3	6	6	9½	9¼	9¼	
34¼	19¼	Metpth .32	1.2	98	41	28½	27¼	27½	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Metrocar		21	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	MichGen		6	25	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	MchSug .40	3.3	6	63	13½	12¼	12¼	—1⅜
11⅝	7⅛	MidldCo .30	3.5	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23¼	8⅝	MidlGls .40b	4.6	12	50	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
50	37	MinP pf 5	13.		z25	38	38	38	— ½
8	4⅛	MissnIT		2	41	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
51	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	18	x779	42	38½	38½	—4⅛
24½	13⅝	MiteCp .60	3.7	5	7	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg .44	9.5	4	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	2.2	7	28	19	18	18	—1⅜
10½	7⅝	MtgGth .91e	9.7	12	26	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
7	4	MortnSh .32	8.0	3	10	4	4	4	— ⅛
29⅝	20½	MtVMII 1.20a	4.4	4	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Movielab .52t	11.	4	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
19	12⅝	NFC .20	1.3	11	43	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¾
16⅞	5⅝	Narda .24	2.3	8	53	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅞
17½	10⅞	NCnvSl n.60	4.4	7	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	NatEdu 1.05t	18.	4	33	10⅝	10	10¼	— ¼
21	17⅝	NtGasO n		6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	NtHltE		9	12	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ¾
10¼	1⅜	NKinney			240	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
11⅝	5¼	NtPatent			319	7⅝	6¾	7	— ½
8¾	5	NtSecR .60a	8.0	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			14	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	NtSpinn .30	5.1	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅝	5⅝	NelsLB .72t	11.	6	38	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ½
3⅝	2¼	NestLM .15e	4.6	30	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28⅝	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.6	6	24	23¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
3⅝	1⅝	Nidrle .06e	3.4	9	281	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38½	10⅞	NMxAr .30e	1.1	54	19	28½	27	27	—1⅜
10⅞	7⅝	NPinRt .91	11.	10	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
8⅞	5⅝	NProc .60	10.	6	85	6⅛	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
27¼	19⅝	NYTim .90	4.6	6	53	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	10¼	Newcor s.66	4.3	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt			8	½	7-16	½	+1-16
5½	2⅝	Nexus		13	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	19½	NiagFSv .94	4.9	5	2	19½	19½	19½	
5	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
2½	1¼	Noelind		6	24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nolex		14	121	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
20⅞	9⅛	Norin .60	3.5	6	58	17	16½	17	+ ¼
13	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	15.		1	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Nortek .08	1.2	5	20	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	1.2	8	51	22⅝	20	20½	—1⅞
24⅝	9½	NoCdO g		22	160	17½	14⅝	14⅝	—3
13½	9½	NoestBk 1.08	11.	4	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		6	31	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
46	22⅝	Numac g.20			335	34⅝	31⅜	31⅜	—3
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.1	15	53	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	10⅝	Oakwd .12b	.8	5	9	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.72	8.1	6	2	8⅞	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10	7⅝	OllaInd .40e	4.6	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
75½	31⅝	OOklep		12	z400	47⅝	45½	45½	—2¾

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH 1a	9.1	3	x19	11⅜	11	11	—1
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand		11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Orrox n		8	42	7½	7	7	— ¼
7¾	4¼	OzarkA			37	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		— P—Q —							
3¾	⅜	PF Ind			90	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	13.		12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	14.		8	10¼	10	10	
13½	8½	PGEpfD 1.25	14.		10	9¼	d 8¼	9¼	+ ½
27½	17⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	14.		1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	14.		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
27¼	17⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	15.		8	17½	17¼	17¼	
28¼	18	PGEpfS 2.62	15.		20	18⅞	d17½	17½	— ½
25¾	16⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	15.		31	16⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13⅝	PGEpfP 2.05	15.		10	14¼	14	14	— ¼
21½	13⅝	PGEpfO 2	15.		7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21½	13½	PGEpfM 1.96	14.		6	14	d13¾	14	+ ½
24	15⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	15.		5	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
22¼	13⅝	PGEpfK 2.04	15.		4	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
24½	15⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32	15.		2	15½	15½	15½	
12¼	7⅛	PGEpfI 1.09	14.		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45⅝	30	PacLt pf4.36	15.		z80	30	30	30	
46	32½	PacLt pf4.40	15.		z200	29½	d28⅝	29½	—3
46⅝	32	PacLt pf4.50	14.		z120	31⅛	d31¼	31⅛	—1⅛
29	15⅝	PacTrd 1.20	5.6	9	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
31⅝	14⅝	PageP g n			302	22	19⅝	20	—2¼
36¼	26	PatlCps .44	1.4	16	37	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
3	1¼	PalomrF		5	22	2	1⅞	2	
4⅞	3¼	Pantast .30	10.	10	33	3¼	d 3	3	— ¼
37¼	13⅝	Paradyn n		25	118	31⅞	30¼	30¼	—1¼
14⅞	4⅝	ParkEl		10	62	11¼	10½	10½	—1½
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.2	10	112	32⅝	31½	31½	—1
6⅝	5¼	PatFash .10e	1.7	4	4	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14	9⅝	Patagon .50t	5.0	4	51	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	PeerTu .40	4.3	6	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
2	⅞	PenDlx wt			10	1⅛	1	1	
26⅝	11	PenEM .80a	3.9	7	20	20⅝	20½	20½	
16	11⅝	PenTr 1.20	9.6	5	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	PECo .73t	28.	19	88	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24¼	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	9.3	9	15	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
14⅝	10	Penril n .15	1.3	9	29	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Pentron		7	22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.3	5	x6	30⅝	30	30	
23⅞	13	PepCom .80	5.5	6	22	15	14⅝	14⅝	
21½	11¼	Perini .40	2.7	8	80	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25¼	13⅝	PetLew s2.16t	12.	12	273	20⅝	18½	18⅝	—2
13⅞	10	PetLe pf1.65	16.		35	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Phoenix		69	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17½	9⅝	PicNPay .32	3.6	5	11	9¼	d 9	9	— ½
8⅛	3⅜	PionrSys		7	157	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅜	PittWVa .56a	12.	6	53	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	30⅜	PHDM 1.60	4.1	4	11	41	39⅜	39⅜	—2
38½	29¼	Pittway 1.65	5.5	6	19	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅛	Pizzaln n		9	52	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
74	21½	PlacrDv g1.80			40	51	43⅝	43½	—7½
12⅞	6¼	Plantind		23	40	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
22½	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	4.7	10	z600	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ½
3⅝	1	Poloron		1	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30¾	15¼	PrairleO g			27	22⅜	21¼	21¼	—1¾
14⅝	11⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.5	6	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .30	6.5	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6	PrattR pf.66	11.		5	5⅝	d 5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
27	17⅝	PrenHa 1.48	8.2	6	64	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅝
5¼	3¼	PresRtA .05e	1.5	3	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅞	3	PresRtB .05e	1.8	2	101	3	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
20⅝	10⅛	ProCT 1.48e	8.9	11	59	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	10.		11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
24⅜	15½	PuSP pfC2.34	15.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
18⅝	9¼	PulteH .32	2.7	3	11	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
11¼	6½	PuntaG		6	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	12.		15	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
9¾	6⅝	Qualinn n.50	7.4	2	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		7	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
6	1⅝	RET			35	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
46⅝	41	RET pf 4.38	11.		6	40½	d40	40½	+ ⅛
21¼	9¾	RHMed .20a	1.2	8	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	RPS		11	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2⅝	RSC .10	2.6	12	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	2.3	8	19	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ¼
28⅝	21	Rnch s .25	1.3	14	786	20¼	d19¼	19⅜	—1⅝
30¾	18¾	RangrO s			1472	22⅝	19⅞	20⅛	—2⅞
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.9	8	47	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¾
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			132	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
8¼	2	RathP		11	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	
34⅝	15⅝	RayInd .44	2.1	15	46	24	21⅝	21⅝	—2⅜
5⅝	2¼	Reading			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	REInv 1.60	7.0	12	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6¼	RltncT 1.10e	18.		8	6¼	d 6⅛	6¼	
2⅛	1⅝	Redlaw			4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
22⅝	8¼	RegalB .72	4.6	8	19	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.2	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	6.0	5	84	42¼	42	42⅝	—1¼
24¼	16¼	RNY pf 2.12	14.		17	16	d15¼	15¼	—1
20	11⅝	ReshCot .32	2.2	14	138	15⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
54⅝	23¼	Resrt A		4	488	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1
22⅝	11	Resrt wt			79	11⅝	d10¼	10⅝	— ⅞
78½	32⅝	Resrt B		6	z350	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
4⅞	2⅛	RestAssc		5	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		9	45	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
38⅞	14⅜	RioOil n		16	43	28⅝	26½	26½	—2⅞
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP .12	3.1	4	17	4	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	1⅜	Richton			.31	2	d 1¼	1¼	— ⅜
34¼	21¾	RioAlg g1.50			59	28	27	27	—1¼
13⅝	5¼	Robntch			95	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10¼	5	Roblin .12	1.6	43	47	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
20½	11⅝	Rockway 1b	7.4	5	15	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.6	12	22	20¼	19¾	19⅝	— ⅝

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
8	4¼	Rossmr		16	18	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			1	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	— ⅛
8½	7	Rudick .42a	6.0	4	4	7	7	7	
3	1½	Rusco			139	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2¼	RBW Cp		4	32	3	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.8	4	13	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	5.5	219	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14¼	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.6	6	21	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	SSP			4	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	11½	Salem .40a	2.4	9	12	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
7⅝	2	SCarlo .07r	1.6		25	4⅝	4½	4½	
9⅝	6	SDgo pf .90	12.		10	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18⅝	7	SDgo pf 1	12.		17	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1⅛
77¼	51¼	SDgo pf7.80	14.		z50	54	54	54	+2¼
24	16	SDgo pf2.47	15.		8	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
26	17	SDgo pf2.68	15.		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19	SFrRE 1.76	7.7	15	22	23⅝	23	23	
3	⅝	SFRE wt			7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7	3	Sargent n		88	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9⅝	7	SoundrL s.30	3.3	7	18	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	SchelbE		4	1	3	3	3	
24¼	14¼	Schnult 1a	4.4	4	3	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
17½	2⅜	Schiller		8	22	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Schradr		8	27	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.0	7	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	SciMat .10	3.3	6	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
60¼	36⅝	Scope .65	1.1	9	4	57½	57	57	— ¾
93½	22½	ScurryR g		12	5	64	63	63½	+ ½
20¼	16	SbdAM .40	2.2	5	x8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅝	6¼	Sealctro .94t	6.5	7	30	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—1
1½	13-16	Seaport			5	1	⅞	1	+1-16
5	3	SecCap		9	83	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ¼
19⅝	15¼	SelsDel s		15	66	15⅝	d13⅝	13⅝	—2⅛
9⅜	6⅛	Selas .40	5.9	6	4	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ¼
1⅞	1⅛	SeligAsc		3	21	1⅝	1½	1½	
13	5⅝	Semtch .34b	3.7	14	41	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
8¼	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.9	4	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Servo		10	21	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅜
15½	10½	SetonCo .50b	4.8	3	3	10½	10½	10½	
8⅝	5¼	ShaerS .60e	9.6	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Sharon s.38b	3.9	9	28	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
4⅝	2½	ShelfrR		5	48	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	4	Shopwell .10e	2.2	7	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
28⅞	17⅝	Showbt 1	5.9	6	6	17¼	d16⅞	17	— ⅞
42	21	Sierrcin .30	1.0	12	21	34⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—3⅞
12	6⅝	Sifco .32	3.1	9	22	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.9	7	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40a	5.3	3	11	7½	7½	7½	
7⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst			12	5	5	5	
5	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	7.1	7	2	3½	d 3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Solitron		14	143	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
31¼	24⅝	SonderB .40	1.3	10	126	u31⅞	30⅝	31¼	+ ½
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	5.3	25	37	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
11⅞	7⅝	SCEd pf1.02	12.		28	8⅝	d 7⅝	8⅝	+1
12⅝	7⅝	SCEd pf1.06	12.		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
13	7¼	SCEd pf1.08	14.		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	8⅛	SCEd pf1.19	14.		26	9⅝	d 8	8½	+ ⅜
28	20½	SCEd pf2.48	11.		z200	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.45	13.		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.9		50	16⅝	16½	16½	
25⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf2.30	14.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	16½	SCEd pf2.21	14.		5	16½	d16¼	16¼	— ½
9⅝	7¼	SwFIBk .60	8.3	5	12	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	SwFIB pf2.18	11.		10	19½	d19	19	— ¾
13⅝	9	SpecltyR		5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15	7⅝	Spector .43e	5.1	6	18	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	3.1		25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	SpedOP .20r	5.7	6	10	3⅝	d 3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.6	9	39	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
27½	23⅛	StdAlln 1	4.3	5	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
28⅝	18⅝	StCoasa 1.60	5.9	7	22	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
26	9½	StdMetl			214	17¼	14⅝	15	—2⅜
26⅛	15½	StProd 1.52	10.	11	3	15½	d15¼	15¼	— ¼
33	23⅝	StdShr 2.14t	8.5	5	5	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	3.1	10	30	6⅝	6½	6½	
16⅜	16⅜	StanAv .50r	4.1	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	22	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			9	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	StarrtHo		4	107	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Steelmt .28	3.3	4	51	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
23½	17¼	StepnCh .92	4.0	8	14	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
2¼	11-16	SterlBcp wt			16	1	1	1	
2¼	1	SterlEl		8	31	1½	1⅜	1½	
3½	2	Stevknit			40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28½	10½	StrutW .38b	1.2	29	122	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ¾
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.0	5	101	3	3	3	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair .60a	5.0	6	13	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
96¼	23	Sundnc .16b	.2		655	80⅝	75	77½	+1⅝
10	8⅝	SunJrs .40	4.7	7	23	8½	d 8½	8½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.8	7	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12¼	4⅝	SupInd s.25	6.5	2	162	4½	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ½
11½	6½	SupSurg .36	4.1	6	34	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
54¼	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	27	121	46	43⅝	44	—1⅜
7	3½	Susqueh		19	63	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Susqh pf 1	15.		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Synloy .32b	4.0	9	56	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.8	9	304	35⅝	34½	34⅝	— ½
25½	18¼	Syscos .52	2.5	7	8	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅜
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		11	261	17½	15⅝	16⅛	—1½
6½	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.4	4	35	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	4⅝	TEC .08	1.7	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	TFI		5	49	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅝	TabPd .20	1.2	6	54	18	17	17	— ⅝
14	8	TandB .40	3.5	5	x7	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
9	5	Tannet .28b	5.7	5	19	5⅛	d 4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	12.		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	TechSym		9	175	4¼	3½	3½	— ⅝
13⅝	6½	TechOp		8	15	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
3¼	1⅝	TechTp			27	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Tecrol .24	4.3	5	57	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
84¼	36⅝	TelonR		51	69	60	53½	54	—6¼
35⅝	19¼	Telflex .50	1.8	11	37	29⅛	27½	27½	—2
22¼	10⅝	Telsci		9	23	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s		8	15	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		31	89	9¼	8¼	8⅝	— ½
13½	5⅝	TetraT			24	9	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.9	1	38	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
50¾	35	TxPL pf4.56	12.		z100	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
2⅝	⅞	ThorCp			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	17¼	Thriftm 1.40	5.9	3	5	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¾
7½	3	Tidwell		3	2	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
8⅝	4⅜	TobKiz n.25	4.4	5	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	65	TolEdpf 10	15.		z320	68	68	68	
8⅝	3	ToppsG			19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17½	12⅝	TorinCp 1	7.0	5	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	17¼	TotlPet g.32		13	417	23⅝	22½	22¾	—1⅛
21⅝	10⅝	TotPet wt			76	15⅝	14⅞	14½	—1¼
3¼	2⅝	TownCtry		6	50	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22⅞	15½	Towner s		57	16	17	16½	16½	— ½
7¾	3½	Trafigr .12	2.7	17	32	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
8⅛	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.7	6	8	6⅝	6	6	— ½
17⅝	8⅝	TranOil .05e	.4		115	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅜
11⅝	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	3.6	9	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8⅛	5⅝	Tredwy .28	4.2	8	26	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13	7¼	TriSM .80	9.0	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	TriaCp .20	2.1	6	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		122	240	17	15½	15⅞	—1⅜
41⅝	22¾	TritOil pf1.96	7.3		20	29	27	27	—2¼
10⅞	6¼	TubeMx s		11	451	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2.20	7.9	6	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	5.0	6	30	4	4	4	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
15⅝	9	U&I		57	11	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅜	UDS		9	27	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12⅛	5¼	URS .40	4.1	9	33	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	Unimax		2	26	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6½	Unimax pf			11	7	7	7	
23⅞	12½	UAirPd .68	3.8	11	9	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .15e	9.2	20	63	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	UNatCp		34	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
8¾	6¼	UNICp pf			4	7½	7½	7½	
12½	9	UnRIT .93e	11.	10	21	9⅛	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
8	5	URepin .23r	4.5		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	USAir wt			13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40½	27	USAir pf 3	9.8		3	30½	29	30½	+1¼
16¼	10⅝	USFlitr .36	2.9	6	104	13⅝	12¼	12¼	—1⅛
5⅝	2⅝	USRdium		17	15	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	UnityB		5	2	7¼	d 7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	UnivCig .05	.9	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	13⅝	UnivRs .32	1.7	12	246	20½	18¾	18⅞	—1⅝
11⅝	8⅜	UnivRu .72	8.3	4	5	8⅝	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
9¼	4⅝	Valle's		19	19	4⅝	d 4½	4½	— ⅜
18½	12⅝	VallyRs n1.08b	8.9	5	23	12⅝	d12	12⅛	— ¾
16	7⅝	Valmac .20i			1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10	6½	Valspar .44	5.2	6	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.9		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	VermtA .32b	1.9	7	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
12¼	5¼	Vernitrn .10	1.1	7	168	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ¼
7¼	3⅝	Vertiple		4	10	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ¼
2½	1¼	Viatech			12	2	1⅞	2	
4⅝	2¼	VintageE		3	8	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	5.3	8	68	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
6⅞	4¼	VisualG .16	2.9	11	41	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
6	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	20	4⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex .52	6.3	6	13	8¼	8	8¼	
7⅛	4⅝	VulcCp .24	4.3	4	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			68	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Wackht .40b	5.4	6	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.4	48	227	29	26¾	26¾	—2⅜
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.4	9	82	25½	24	24	—1⅜
25	18	Walco .80b	3.7	6	4	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
8¾	4	WallcS .28	5.2	6	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
40	17	Wang B s.16	.5	22	452	32⅝	31½	31¾	— ⅞
40½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	22	123	35⅝	32¼	32⅛	—3¼
13½	8⅞	WardsCo .20	2.0	5	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1½	WshHm		5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅝	18⅛	WshPost .44	2.5	9	8	18⅛	d17¾	17¾	— ⅜
31⅞	22⅝	WRIT 2.32	7.5	15	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Watsco .30	5.0	7	17	6	5⅝	6	
29⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd n1.17t	5.3	14	176	24¼	22⅛	22⅛	—2⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Weiman			22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
24⅝	12½	WeldTu s.30	2.4	5	97	13	d12	12¼	—1
36⅜	15⅞	Wstbrn g s.70	2.5		112	29⅛	26¾	27⅜	—1½
38⅝	14⅝	WstFin .52	3.6	2	26	15¼	14½	14½	—1
20¼	9	WPocRR n		5	21	17⅜	16	17⅜	+1⅜
7½	3⅝	WhitCbl .20	5.0		6	4	4	4	
11⅝	4⅝	Whitehall		12	60	9¼	8⅝	9	—1
18⅝	5⅝	Wichita .45t	3.4	45	39	14½	13⅛	13⅝	—1⅛
2⅜	1⅛	WillcxG n		2	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Wmhous .70	4.1	8	14	17	17	17	+ ¼
3	1⅝	WilsnB			37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	2.1	41	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	Winklm .44	5.0	5	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
48	35¼	WisP pf 4.50	13.		z110	35⅜	d35	35⅜	+ ½
12¼	5⅝	WkWear .44	3.9	6	332	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
24	16¾	WwEngy n		43	320	17⅜	d15	15½	—2
24½	13¼	Wrathr .05e	.3		33	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅛
6½	⅞	WrightH g			412	2 15-16	2½	2⅝	— ¼
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.2	7	94	16	15	15	— ⅜
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	6.4	5	65	11½	d11	11¼	— ½
		— X—Y—Z —							
10⅞	5⅜	Zimmer .36	6.7	5	40	5⅜	d 5⅜	5⅜	— ¼

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(Continued from Back Page)

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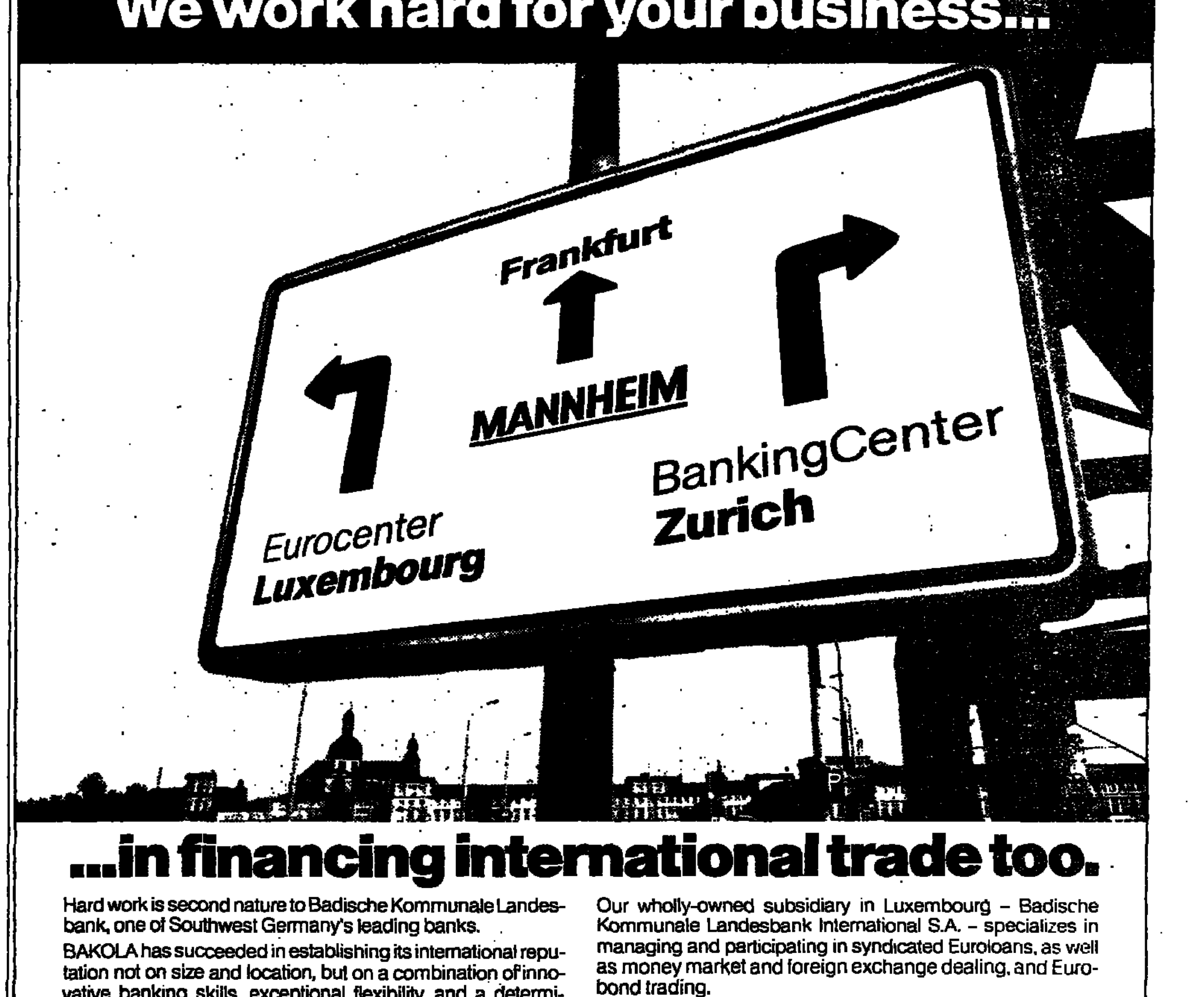
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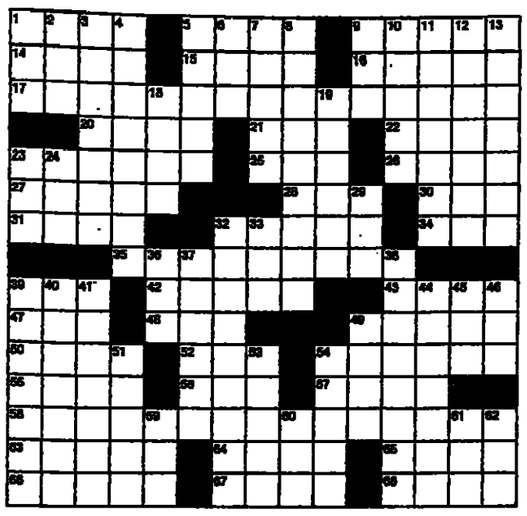
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Trifles
5 Row
9 ——of war
14 Booty
15 Manxman's milieu
16 Brownish gray
17 Surreptitiously
20 Greet
21 C.P.A.'s concerns
22 Cavil
23 Tease
25 Quantity: Abbr.
26 Equal: Fr.
27 Benefit; use
28 G.P.'s profession
30 Summer, in Soissons
31 Ordered
32 Overturn
34 Masters-Johnson subject
35 Canberra country
39 Antipollution org.
42 Trademark
43 Collection of Old Norse poetry
47 Pen point
48 Sail
49 Pumps
50 Where to use a wedge
52 Natural——
54 Bilks
55 Raja's wife
56 F.D.R.'s successor
57 Lease
58 Woozy
63 Coastline
64 "——Diary": Twain
65 Otherwise
66 Aromatic herb
67 Collector's item
68 Stained

DOWN

1 Sniffles plus
2 Charged particle
3 Deity
4 Firmed up
5 Film producer's decision
6 Ending for boor or book
7 Soprano Mauti-Nunziata of the Met
8 Praise an applicant
9 After PQR
10 Weapon for Ahab
11 Power failures
12 Emulate a b.t.o.
13 Confuse
18 Moon feature
19 Belgian seaport
23 Snatch
24 Fräulein Braun
29 Letters for Ike
32 Dauntless despite discomfiture
33 "Abel was I ere I saw Cain," e.g.
36 Follower of a prep.
37 Great architect
38 Yielded
39 Commit
40 Voracious S.A. fish
41 Desert
44 Fatal
45 Banned pesticide
46 Perverse person
49 Home of Torre's men
51 Breakwaters
53 Carlton or Martin
54 Peak
59 Juan Carlos, e.g.
60 Arachnid's creation
61 Compass direction
62 Scarlet

Solution to Previous Puzzle

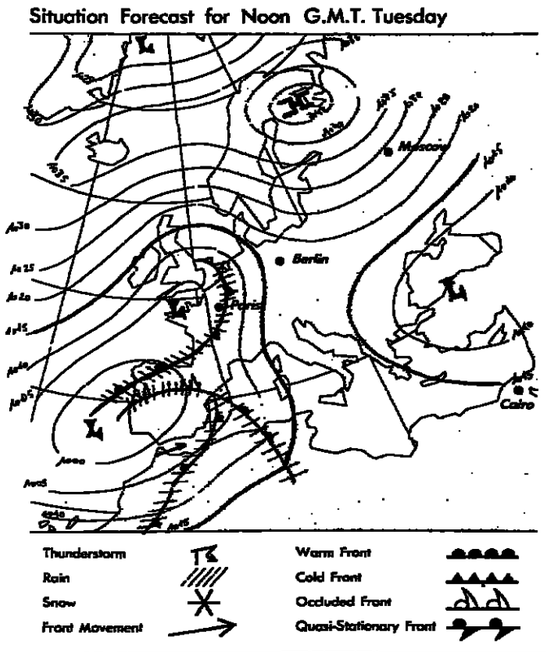
M	A	Y	O			V	E	T	S		T	R	A	P
A	L	O	U		M	A	R	I	A		R	O	S	E
M	A	U	R	E	E	N	A	N	D	P	E	T	E	R
A	E	R		D	A	I	L	Y		U	M	I	A	K
			P	I	T	T		U	F	O				
D	O	R	O	T	H	Y	A	N	D	F	R	A	N	K
E	R	I	N			V	E	E	S		R	A	E	
T	O	D	D		S	W	E	E	T		J	O	V	E
E	N	E		S	T	A	R			I	S	A	N	
R	O	S	E	M	A	R	Y	A	N	D	G	E	N	E
			R	A	G			L	O	I	S			
A	G	I	R	L		M	A	L	M	O		A	H	S
G	E	R	A	L	D	I	N	E	A	N	D	P	A	T
A	R	A	M		O	N	E	N	D		Y	A	L	U
S	A	N	D		G	E	M	S			E	L	O	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Overcast	MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Foggy	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	10	50	Foggy
ATHENS	8	46	Rain	MONTREAL	−5	23	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−4	25	Overcast
BELGRADE	6	43	Overcast	MUNICH	7	45	Foggy
BERLIN	5	41	Foggy	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Foggy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	5	41	Fair	OSLO	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	9	48	Fair	PARIS	8	41	Foggy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	9	48	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Rain	SOFIA	3	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	5	41	Showers	STOCKHOLM	−3	27	Overcast
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEHRAN	18	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	48	Foggy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Foggy	TOKYO	11	52	Foggy
GENEVA	9	48	Foggy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−5	23	Foggy	VIENNA	6	43	Foggy
HOUSTON	23	73	Showers	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	55	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Foggy
LISBON	14	57	Overcast				
LONDON	5	41	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Memphis Art and Architecture Get Into Real Estate Business

MEMPHIS, March 17 (AP) — Restaurateur and art lover Charles Vergos has swapped a four-story, abandoned building for a painting by Andrew Wyeth valued at $80,000.

Mr. Vergos, owner of the Rendezvous Restaurant, said he traded the 70-year-old downtown building for a Wyeth painting titled "The Black." The work, he said, will hang on display in the lobby of Memphis bank.

Robert Sanderson, a real estate broker who arranged the swap, said the other party in the deal was a physician, who did not want to be identified. The physician planned to renovate the building for commercial and residential use, he said.

Mr. Sanderson called it a unique deal for him.

"It's the first one I have ever been engaged in," he said. "I'd like to do more of this. And I really think there's a chance we will be doing more with the money market so tight."

PEANUTS



B.C.



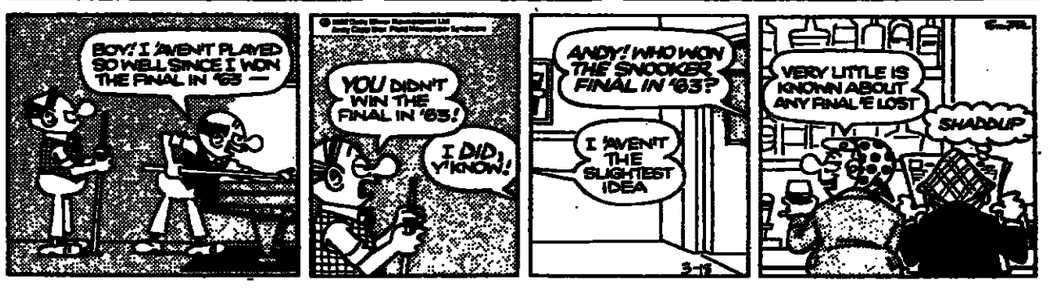
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ANDY CAPP



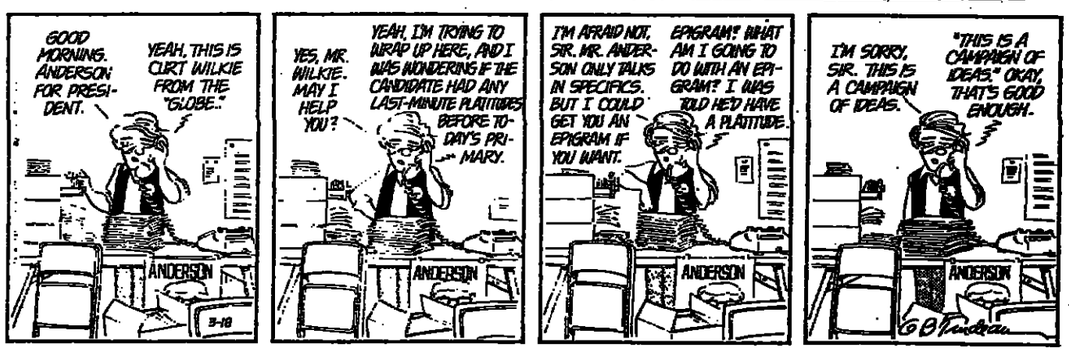
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JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DAMMA

POANI

ENFRYZ

ZEFIRE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A ○○○○○ HIS ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DANDY NOISE BAKING OUTBID
Answer: It generally means no work, though we can't bank on it—SUNDAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE HOUSE OF THE PROPHET

By Louis Auchincloss. Houghton Mifflin. 275 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THIS novel is Louis Auchincloss' 22d work of fiction, and as with so many of its predecessors, the smoothness with which it proceeds from start to finish is very nearly slick. The important plot developments occur in elegantly spoken little tete-a-tetes whose surprising frankness serves the dual purpose of titillating the reader (If only we had the courage to speak so frankly! If only we had friends who would tolerate such directness!) and of bringing each scene to a quick and electric climax. What Auchincloss' technique seems to reflect is a closed little society that functions according to agreed-upon rules, where in people know their own minds and get things done with the merest flick of their tongues.

As usual, this makes for pleasant, easy reading. But one is tempted to complain that in "The House of the Prophet," Auchincloss' technique is distinctly ill-suited to his subject. After all, Felix Leitner, the novel's protagonist, does not really live in a world in which the rules have been made up in advance.

As this Walter Lippmann-like figure puts it, when explaining his decision to leave his wife for another woman: "Until the Industrial Revolution our European forebears had lived in a society where the universe was deemed to have a purpose and where a deity judged men, rewarding them or condemning them according to an absolute standard of right and wrong. And the dethronement of the deity was followed by a long succession of political theories as to who was to judge man and by what standards: a king, a parliament, a congress, the people. But now we exist in a cold, mechanical universe in which we are obliged to accept the lonely responsibility of each man for his own soul. I could not escape the bar of my conscience. I had to decide for myself how much I owed my friends, my children, my wife, my beloved."

Does this mean the character of Felix Leitner is out of joint with Auchincloss' tight little fictional world? In a sense, it does. But what we must keep in mind is that it is not Auchincloss who has put together this book, but rather his persona, Roger Cutter, who is at best Felix Leitner's disciple and at worst, in his own pessimistic judgment, a pilot fish to Leitner's shark. It is Roger Cutter — a figurative court eunuch, owing to his diabetes-induced sexual impotence — who has solicited memoirs of Leitner's wives and friends, written a narrative that connects them with one another, and edited the resulting posthumous biography of Leitner.

It is Roger Cutter who poses the question that he vainly hopes his biography will answer: Was his mentor "a cold-hearted egotist, who wanted all the good things in life for himself. At least what he considered good things: public glory and the joy of writing and a perfectly ordered home. At whatever cost to others, so long as their pain didn't show enough to spoil his fun!"? Or was he "a man who had to subordinate everything and everybody to his mission," which was "T... had to tell the world what t... Politically and morally"? W... "like the saints, excused fr... paltry duties and loyalties of M... day living"? The tension bet... the egotist who appears in Cu... narrative and the truth-seeker ... stands beyond its reach, is v... gives "The House of the Prop... its redeeming ambiguity.

Does the novel ever resolve ... ambiguity? Not really, and tha... the triumph of the book. It is ... that the deck seems slightly stac... against Felix Leitner, since Cutt... narrative gives us more immed... evidence of the great man's fail... as friend, employee, son, husba... lover, father and grandfather.

But Auchincloss in his guise ... Roger Cutter is also clever at giv... us glimpses of the public Leitne... the distinguished lawyer, the m... ber of Roosevelt's Brain Trust, ... author of important books on in... national relations and constitu... al law, and the Pulitzer Prize-w... ning political columnist. His p... trait as a great man is clear enou... at any rate, to make his ambigu... convincing, to make Leitner a fi... who transcends the ability of his ... ographer to portray him. We ... Roger Cutter's confusion about ... mentor understandable, prov... tive and deeply significant.

In other words, as the title of ... novel announces, this is the don... tic view of the prophet without h... or in his own house. But we ... glimpse the prophet abroad. By ... ing us both views, Auchincloss ... not only surpassed the limitat... of his technique, he has also tu... those limitations to his advant... This makes "The House of ... Prophet" easily his best novel s... "The Rector of Justin," and de... ably the most accomplished ... he has written to date.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Tim...

Venice Festiva... Restores Awar...

VENICE, March 17 (Reuter... The Venice Film Festival wi... store its Golden Lion award... the best films in three categ... this year, a festival spokesman ... The festival was held last yea... the first time since its suspensi... 1968 following student disc... and political bickering.

The 1979 festival, at whi... prizes were awarded, was wi... garded as an artistic s... prompting the Venice Bienna... festival's parent organization, ... store the Golden Lion awar... this year's event, to be held A... Sept. 8.

A Golden Lion will be aw... for the best major interna... film, another to the best first f... a new director, and the third ... best experimental film with li... tic or visual innovations, ... spokesman said.

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru...

OLD-TIME rubber-bridge players, who had developed strong views about the right way to play the dummy in the days of auction bridge, used to talk about the large number of players who walked the streets of London barefoot because they did not draw trumps. In the English version, rather more specific, these unfortunates "walked the Embankment."

They never spoke, however, about two other groups of pathetic players: Those who slumped on the sidewalks of New York because they drew trumps when they should not have, and those who walked the Bowery because they never led trumps in defense. Surely headed for the Bowery are the East and West players on the diagramed deal, played in a rubber-bridge game and reported by Nick Zampino. He held the South cards, and participated in a comedy of errors that outdoes Shakespeare's.

Three of the players, quite clearly, had come to bid. The North-South actions on the first round were impeccable, but West's overcall on a four-card suit combined with his partner's raise on a doubleton were distinctly dubious. Two diamonds would have failed, and should perhaps have been doubled by South, but North came to the rescue with an unsound bid of three clubs. Foolishly, no doubt, he believed the opponents' bidding and placed his partner with a singleton diamond.

East's double made up in firmness what it lacked in soundness, and succeeded in deluding the declarer about the trump situation. When West led a diamond, South thought he would be lucky to emerge with six tricks, since it seemed that East held Q-10-x-x of trumps. But matters continued to improve, thanks to the opponents' pledge of abstinence in the trump suit.

South won the first trick with the diamond queen and led the ace and another spade, with the idea of trumping the fourth round in dummy in some circumstances. East won and shifted to a heart, which was ducked to West. He did not lead a trump but instead cashed the spade king and led the diamond king.

South played the ace from dummy, half expecting a ruff. But East followed, and was put on lea... South cashed the heart ace a... timed the suit. The positio... now this:

NORTH
♠—
♡—
♢86
♣KJ7

WEST
♠—
♡—
♢J9
♣Q104

EAST
♠—
♡10
♢—
♣9653

SOUTH
♠8
♡—
♢7
♣A82

True to his principles, East not lead a trump. Instead he pl... his last heart, and South was ab... discard his remaining diamo... West, hoarding his trumps f... rainy day, threw a diamond an... club seven won in the dummy.

When a diamond was led ... dummy, East was forced to tr... since he had nothing else to ... South overruffed the club nine ... could then have made the con... by ruffing his last spade with ... club jack. Convinced that the ... queen was on his right he negl... to make this play, which w... have risked turning eight tricks ... seven. He went one down, and ... two thoughts with which to co... himself: He had made eight t... when the opponents could e... have held him to six by le... trumps; and if he had mad... contract, he would never hav... able to convince North th... three-club bid was totally foo...

NORTH
♠762
♡J42
♢A862
♣KJ7

WEST
♠K96
♡K93
♢KJ93
♣Q104

EAST
♠QJ10
♡Q1086
♢104
♣9653

SOUTH(D)
♠A853
♡A75
♢Q75
♣A82

Neither side was vulnerable. The ding:

South	West	North	Ea...
1♣	1♢	1N.T.	2♢
Pass	Pass	3♣	Db...
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond three.



Andreas Wenzel and his sister Hanni accept their World Cup ski trophies.

Associated Press

Liechtenstein Celebrates As Wenzels Return Home

By Samuel Abt

Liechtenstein, March 17 — Hanni Wenzel came home from the skiing wars today and received a heroine's welcome from neighbors, many of the residents of Liechtenstein. "It is the biggest celebration since the 70th birthday of Prince Franz Josef II in 1976," said Hansi Spiegel, a travel agent in Vaduz. "Hanni has done so much for Liechtenstein, her medals in the Olympics have made people realize there is a Liechtenstein.

"And the time she won, the country was gifted. Now the world knows who we are and where we are."

Vening the Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., the 23-year-old Hanni Wenzel won gold medals in the slalom and giant slalom and a silver medal in the downhill. Her 21 year-old brother, Andreas, also won a silver medal in the men's giant slalom.

Results Such Combination

The upcoming World Cup skiing competition after the Olympics, in which Wenzels closed the season by accepting crystal globes for overall men's and women's champions, the first time a brother and sister had accomplished the feat.

Liechtenstein, 62 square miles, a principality in the Rhine Valley between Austria and Switzerland, honored them today. The Wenzels returned home after the Olympics, but missed the official ceremony, which thousands participating.

Today the national ski team — including Andreas Wenzel and his younger sister, Petra, Ursula Konzett and Paul Frommelt — assembled just over the border in Austria by hundreds of cheering children waving the country's red and blue flag and led by an oompah band, heavy on the flugelhorns.

Then the royal family had its guests, their parents and relatives, up to the castle. It is perched on a ridge halfway down the valley sheltering Vaduz and its prosperous homes, hotels and modern office buildings.

At the reception the Wenzels heard a round of speeches extolling their feats before nearly 1,000 guests. Then the merrymaking ends, Hanni and Andreas Wenzel and their parents will quiet down.

"Nothing's life changed for you since the Olympics?" Andreas Wenzel was asked a few days ago.

"Nothing has changed," he said, a little too quickly. "At least," he added, "I hope nothing has changed. Too much change too quickly is not the best thing in the world."

He looked tense after edging Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden for the World Cup overall championship, 204 points to Stenmark's 200. With the title secure, Wenzel showed the pressure he had been under by skiing three poor races in Saalbach, Austria, falling in the slalom and parallel slalom and finishing 14th in the giant slalom.

"I'm an idiot, the mistakes I've been making," he moaned between runs of the giant slalom.

Wenzel appears to be embarrassed about winning the title with victories in only two races, a slalom and a giant slalom, and 65 of his 204 points through the combined, a paper race.

Stenmark won eleven races this season and gained no points in the combined since he does not ski the downhill. Wenzel does, creditably enough to rank 13th and to include a 4th place in the fearsome Kitzbuehel run and a fifth place at Lake Louise, Alberta.

But if Wenzel is diffident about his overall championship, other skiers are not. Stenmark attended the celebrations here as did Ken Read and Steve Podborski, two star Canadian downhillers.

"It's sort of a shame that the guy who wins so many more races doesn't become champion," Podborski said in a standard comment, "but the mitigating circumstance is that Wenzel is really a good downhill skier. If it's an overall championship, he's an overall champion."

Nobody needs to defend Hanni Wenzel's right to the overall championship, which she also won in 1978.

More outgoing than her brother, she is known for the gracious gestures and will often go out of her way to congratulate somebody who has beaten her in a race. "She is always open, that one," said a coach with the Yugoslavian team at Saalbach. "Success has made her only nicer."

Hanni Wenzel is doing a great deal of thinking about her success, she said during an interview.

"The two gold medals will make many things possible," she said. "Nothing has changed yet, but I think it will. What I am hoping to find is something that fits me. I have received many business offers but I don't think I am ready to stop skiing yet.

"I never thought I could have a season like this and I am happy to realize that skiing still pleases me a lot. I think I would like to compete another two years, if it can be arranged."

By that, she explained, she meant that she was having "lots of discussion about a B license," which in effect turns an amateur into a semi pro and allows the skier to endorse and advertise products without going through the team's officials. Stenmark is also reported to be considering applying for a B license, which has been granted to only two Swiss skiers before.

"I want to stay in World Cup skiing," Hanni Wenzel insisted. "The trouble with leaving skiing now is that you can make a lot of money but nothing else. I have ideas for later but I don't want to do them now."

Still, she will be busy with personal appearances, leaving this week for the United States and a trade fair in California and then again in April for a business visit to Texas.

Hanni Wenzel is always quick in interviews to pay tribute to Liechtenstein, her adopted home. Her parents left East Germany in 1955 for West Germany, where Hanni was born in 1956. A year later they came to Liechtenstein and received citizenship in 1973.

Businessman's Dream

The country they first found here, mainly an agricultural land, has become in the last two decades one of the world's major business centers because of advantageous tax laws and bank secrecy. Thousands of foreign companies have mail-box headquarters in Vaduz and the smallest office building lists hordes of investment counselors and financial managers among its tenants.

But if this is probably the only country in the world with the business acumen to charge 25 cents for a stamp in the tourist passport, it is also a country that places a high value on privacy, family life and individual growth.

"I am always happy here," Hanni Wenzel says. "because the pressure is off."

Other speakers grow more mystical in discussing the Wenzels and Liechtenstein. One of these is Rudolf Schaedler, the president of the country's ski federation, which includes nearly 1,500 of Liechtensteins's 7,000 skiers.

"The circle has closed, we have reached harmony," Schaedler says about the Wenzels' performance. "Success has given their personalities a chance to be or not to be. They have chosen to be and I am very pleased for them.

"For me their success as people is at least as important as their success as skiers."

Iowa and Louisville Advance in NCAA

Georgetown Upset, 81-80, As Hawkeyes Gain Final 4

By Gordon S. White Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (NYT) — Known as much for their medical histories as their basketball prowess, the taped and bruised Iowa Hawkeyes refused to surrender yesterday and upset Georgetown on their final shot, 81-80, to reach the Final Four of the 42d NCAA basketball championships.

"When we were behind by a lot we prayed a lot," said the Iowa coach, Lute Olson.

The Hawkeyes also played a lot in the second half, shooting 71 percent from the field to score their fourth straight victory and third straight upset in the tournament. Steve Waite, a powerful 6-foot-10-inch junior, barged his way into the lane to score a basket with 5 seconds remaining and was fouled by Craig Shelton of Georgetown. Waite calmly sank the foul shot to complete a 3-point play that broke a 78-78 deadlock and enabled the Hawkeyes, who had trailed by 14 points early in the second half, to win the East Regional final before 15,981 excited fans in the Spectrum.

24-Year Drought

This marks the first time in 24 years that Iowa has reached the Final Four. Yesterday's victory came less than 24 hours after Iowa won the NCAA wrestling championship for the fifth time in six years and third year in a row. Unlike the favored wrestling squad, however, this Iowa team was not expected to reach the semifinals of its tournament. Iowa has never won a national basketball championship, although it finished second to San Francisco in 1956.

Iowa will meet Louisville in Saturday's semifinals in Indianapolis, while UCLA plays Purdue, the third-place finisher in the Big Ten.

Following the defeat that ended his team's 15-game winning streak, the longest in the nation, Coach John Thompson of Georgetown said: "This is the craziest season of basketball."

The Hoyas were seeded third in the East after winning the Big East Conference title two weeks ago. Iowa had been seeded fifth after being sent out of its natural region, the Mideast. The Hawkeyes beat Virginia Commonwealth in the opening round and then defeated North Carolina State and Syracuse, the top-seeded team in the East, coming from behind each time.

There were tactical reasons for Iowa's victory, such as the Hawkeyes' ability to shoot over the Georgetown zone in the second half and their patient play on their long road back from a 14-point deficit with 18 minutes 51 seconds remaining. Also, Iowa hit 17 of 24 shots in the second half and missed only one free throw in the game.

Perhaps the biggest reason for its victory was that the team had faith in itself. "It was just a typical effort for us," Olson said. "It typifies the season. They absolutely refuse to give up. We've been down and crossed off the list many times."

Waite, a native of Iowa City, where the University of Iowa is located, was the final hero. He came into the game with 12:45 remaining to replace Steve Krafcisin, the other 6-10 forward.

Vince Brookins and Ronnie Lester, were heroes for Iowa throughout the game. Brookins kept Iowa in the game, scoring 16 points in the first half and 22 points over all. Lester, who underwent surgery on his right knee during the season and missed 15 games, controlled the ball as the point guard, never turned the ball over and made nine assists against two of the nation's best guards — Eric Floyd and John Duren. This season the Hawkeyes were 13-1 with Lester, their only senior, and 10-7 without him.

Brookins, a junior forward, surprised everyone yesterday, since he had averaged only 10.4 points a game during the regular season. He has overcome more bruises than any of his teammates, having been stabbed in the heart when he was a high school sophomore and having suffered numerous broken bones.

After battling back in the second half, the Hawkeyes finally took the lead at 74-72 with 4:48 remaining when Kevin Boyle stole the ball from Duren at midcourt and reversed his field to score a layup.

For the next two minutes the teams traded baskets until Shelton took a pass from Duren and tied it at 78-all with 2:04 remaining.

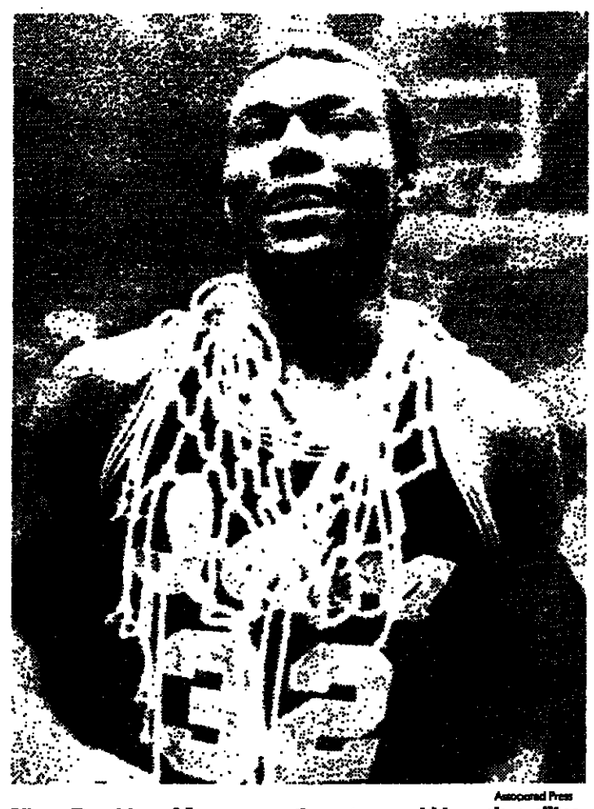
Lester did a magnificent job controlling the ball with Boyle as the clock wound down, the Hawkeyes stalling for the last shot. Olson called time out twice in the waning moments, the last time with 14 seconds to play.

When play resumed, Lester tossed the ball to Arnold, who tossed to Boyle. Boyle drove to the lane and, when his path was blocked by other Georgetown players, he threw to Waite, who was standing to the left of the basket at the baseline.

"The first thing I wanted to do was throw back to someone else to shoot," Waite said. "But there was a little ground and so I drove."

Going around Shelton, Waite put the ball up and drew the foul on Shelton.

With no timeouts left, Georgetown put the ball in play and got two more shots. The second, a rebound by Jeff Bullis, went through but still left the Hoyas a point short.



Associated Press

Vince Brookins of Iowa wears the net around his neck, smiling after Iowa eliminated Georgetown, 81-80, in NCAA playoffs.

LSU Tigers Lose, 86-66

By Gerald Eskenazi

HOUSTON, March 17 (NYT) — Louisville University, with its controlled madness, confused the burlier Louisiana State University Tigers yesterday, routing them, 86-66, to move into the semifinals of the NCAA basketball championships.

Perhaps controlled madness is one reason why Denny Crum has posted the second-best winning percentage of active major college coaches. He was surprised by the final margin, but not by the result.

"We just win," he said. "I don't know why. There's just something about this team. I don't know why we win 30, 31 games."

Except for a startling 16-0 spurt in the opening half, when LSU pounced on rebounds and drove inside, outmuscling the Cardinals, the Tiger fans were quiet.

Crum's players stayed with a game plan that called for their traditional pressing zone and switching coverage, which eventually forced LSU to shoot from farther than they really wanted to.

Undisciplined

The Tigers have been accused of being an undisciplined team at times, and, in fact, Coach Dale Brown did not bring any of his starters to the postgame news conference.

"Our starting five didn't keep us in the game," he said.

The group failed despite the appearance for only 18 minutes of the often spectacular Darrell Griffith of Louisville, an All-America guard who can change a game during one of his over-achieving stretches.

But he did not have any opportunities yesterday. He picked up a foul after two seconds of play, a second before four minutes elapsed, and three by halftime.

While he sat on the bench, after picking up his third foul on a successful shot by DeWayne Scales, Louisiana State amassed 14 more straight points to take a 29-21 lead.

Yet, the Cardinals suddenly returned to their early form. And this time they were the ones who went streaking; they got the final 10 points of the half to take a 31-29 edge into the locker room, although Griffith had played only six minutes in the half and had only 4 points, having made only one of four shots.

No Match

Although Louisiana State tied the game twice early in the second half, its shooting was no match for the Cardinals or Griffith, who started popping in jump shots and taking better shots than he did in the first half, when his shooting and passing were erratic.

He sank six of his eight second-half attempts and at the end led Louisville's scoring with 17 points, a figure matched by LSU's Jordy Hultberg, who is not a starter but whose long-range shooting in the first half kept them in the game.

The more disciplined Cardinals waited for their good shots in the second half, when they amassed a stunning 72 percent by hitting 18 of 25 shots. The Tigers? They were reduced to a variety of shots from bazooka range and were able to connect on only 39 percent in the half, missing 27 of 44 attempts.

Their big shooters were Scales, who totaled 12 in the game, and Durand Macklin, the other huge forward, but he could add only nine. The balanced Louisville attack included Wiley Brown's 16; Derek Smith's 13 and 12 from Rodney McCray, a freshman center.

Red Smith

So Who Was Morgan Bulkeley?

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT) — What do the following have in common? Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Alexander Joy Cartwright, Henry Chadwick, Ford Christopher Frick, Will Harridge, Warren Giles, Byron Bancroft Johnson, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Leland Stanford MacPhail, Wesley Branch Rickey, George Martin Weiss, Thomas Yawkey.

That's right. Each occupies a niche in the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y.

Next question: Can you enumerate the contributions each of them made to the game justifying his enthronement in the pantheon?

That's a stopper. You can't say they all made a living out of baseball, because Cartwright never got a penny for writing the rules. You can't lay it to longevity, saying they stuck around so long they had to be stowed away somewhere, because Bulkeley was president of the National League for one year, remained as president of the Hartford Dark Blues one more year, and devoted the rest of his life to banking, insurance, politics and trotting horses.

Original Intention

Then why are they in ensconsed up there in the shrine cheek by jowl with Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson and other lincensed deities? Answer: They shouldn't be, and at least one of them would agree.

That one was Ford Frick, who sold the baseball hierarchy on the idea of establishing the Hall of Fame. This was in 1935, less than a year after Frick became president of the National League. He conceived of the place as a museum displaying rare baseball treasures and memorializing the game's greatest players. He wasn't against saluting the real pioneers of the sport like Cartright, Chadwick and Albert Goodwill Spalding, but he didn't intend it to be a mausoleum for hired hands like Warren Giles, Larry MacPhail and himself.

There are valid reasons why baseball should honor the memory of men like Ban Johnson and George Weiss, but there should be a separate wing for executives who earned such recognition. The sanctuary should be reserved for those who served on the field — players, managers and umpires.

This came to mind the other day when the Veterans Committee tapped Chuck Klein and Tom Yawkey for immortality. Because the committee is allowed only two nominations a year, the choice of Yawkey, late owner of the Red Sox, crowded a deserving player like Johnny Mize out of consideration. It further reduced the gossamer chance of the committee's selecting a player from the Negro leagues of the bad old days.

The rules governing the Veterans Committee are in sore need of revision. Each year before this committee meets, baseball writers in major league cities vote for men who played within the last 25 years and have been retired at least five years. Since there is space on the ballot for 10 names, it is theoretically possible that in any given year 10 men could be elected from a relatively limited field.

You can't get three baseball writers to agree on what's a hit and what's an error, so there is little immediate danger of the same 10 names appearing on 75 percent of the ballots. If hell doesn't freeze first, it won't be far behind. Still, the writers have the privilege, whether they exercise it or not, of electing 10 recently retired players every year.

By contrast, the old timers committee must consider everybody — players, managers, umpires, executives — who had some connection with baseball between 1839 and 1955. And out of this vast field, only two may be elected. (The year 1839 is used here because it was in that summer that Abner Doubleday did not invent baseball in Elihu Phinney's cow pasture near Cooperstown. As a direct result of his not inventing baseball, Abner Doubleday is not in the Hall of Fame, although Nelson Doubleday has a chance to make it as chief owner of the Mets. Players who retired after 1955 are eligible for the writers' election.)

Actually, the veterans' field is not as wide as it should be because of an asinine rule disqualifying players who didn't get at least 100 votes in a writers' election. This was put in as a sop to pompous and noisy writers who used to scream "Cronyism!" whenever the Veterans Committee chose a candidate passed over by the writers. "If we, the infallibles, didn't elect the guy inside 20 years," the argument went, "he can't possibly be a worthy candidate."

As to the writers' infallibility, it has been mentioned here in the past that in the first election in 1936 when the flower of American letters chose Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson as charter demigods, four little rosebuds forgot Cobb, 11 ignored Ruth, 11 passed up Wagner, 21 didn't vote for Mathewson and 37 gave Johnson the back of their necks.

There have been some fairly scandalous instances of baseball writers voting their prejudices, and redressing injustice is one of the reasons for the Veterans Committee's existence.

The committee comprises 18 antique writers, players and executives, all known here as trustworthy, loyal, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. The fact that in their three meetings thus far they have not elected a player from the old Negro leagues has nothing to do with bigotry. Roy Campanella is the only committee member who played black baseball, the Negro league records are ill-kept and unreliable, and the blacks are just plain crowded aside.

The old crocks on the committee aren't the sort who would railroad unqualified cronies into the Hall of Fame. They should be trusted to elect as many as they see fit in any year, with no regard to earlier balloting by the writers. Then they would have room for a Rube Foster from the Negro leagues, and they could salute a sportsman like Tom Yawkey without freezing out a Johnny Mize.

Failing that, let's throw out everybody except the original five and start all over again.

Michigan Coach Says 5 Players Only Suspended

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 17 (AP) — Amid reports that five University of Michigan football players were dropped from the squad for alleged drug use, Coach Bo Schembechler said that they actually were suspended indefinitely.

In a statement issued by Will Perry, a spokesman for the athletic department, the coach said: "The suspensions . . . are for violations of team rules. They were not suspended for any criminal acts. They are suspended for an indefinite period."

The five Wolverines, including the starting quarterback, B.J. Dickey, can play "at some future time" if Schembechler lifts the suspensions, Perry said. The others are Bryan Virgil, placekicker; Dan Kwiatkowski, offensive tackle, and Ben Needham and Mike Kligis, linebackers.

Four of them, all juniors, have denied any involvement with drugs and the fifth, Virgil, a senior, said he had quit the team on his own to pursue his engineering studies.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

NEW YORK METS—Signed Craig Swan, pitcher, to a five-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Traded Ken Stabler, quarterback, to the Houston Oilers for Dan Pastorini, quarterback.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Named Dick Duff interim coach.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	55	18	.753	—
Philadelphia	53	20	.726	2
New York	37	35	.493	19
Washington	34	39	.466	21
New Jersey	32	43	.427	24
Central Division				
Atlanta	46	26	.622	—
San Antonio	36	38	.486	10
Houston	35	39	.488	10½
Indiana	34	41	.453	12½
Cleveland	32	43	.427	14½
Detroit	16	58	.216	30

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	44	31	.587	—
Kansas City	43	31	.581	½
Denver	39	47	.373	16
Chicago	26	48	.351	17½
Utah	22	52	.297	21½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	54	21	.720	—
Seattle	51	23	.689	2½
Phoenix	48	26	.649	5½
San Diego	35	41	.461	19½
Portland	33	41	.446	20½
Golden State	23	52	.307	31

Sunday's Results

New York 133, Washington 124 (Williams 38, Knight 27; Hayes 43, Williamson 21).

Milwaukee 128, Kansas City 121 (Lanier 20, Buckner 18; Elmore 23, Birdsong 22).

Atlanta 95, Indiana 90 (Roundfield 18, Drew 12, Hawes 12, Brown 12; Knight 24, Davis 18).

San Antonio 120, New Jersey 107 (Ellis 33, Gervin 27; Bennes 19, Robinson 18).

Los Angeles 128, Phoenix 106 (Abdul-Jabbar 30, Johnson 21; Robinson 26, Westphal 22).

Denver 127, San Diego 107 (Issel 22, Wilkerson 19; Free 29, Williams 28).

Houston 102, Detroit 99 (Malone 25, Leavell 21; Dueard 23, Tyler 22).

Golden State 115, Utah 103 (Smith 28, Parish 19; Dantley 28, Boone 28).

Cleveland 123, Philadelphia 109 (R. Smith 26, Mitchell 24; Ervins 41, Cheeks 17).

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, SA	70	919	458	2324	33.2
Free, SD.	66	726	568	2026	30.7
Dantley, Utah	68	730	443	1903	28.0
Ervins, Phl	73	793	390	1979	27.1
Malone, Hou	75	719	535	1923	26.3
Abdl-Jbbr, LA	75	780	390	1918	25.5
Issel, Den	75	648	467	1806	24.1
Hayes, Wash	72	675	290	1640	22.8
Birdsong, KC	74	706	292	1674	22.6
Williams, Sea	74	674	294	1648	22.3

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Nater, SD	75	323	800	1123	15.0
Malone, Ho.	75	532	571	1103	14.7
Unseld, Wsh	73	294	682	976	13.4
C.Jones, Phl	71	197	655	852	12.0
Sikma, Sea	74	181	648	821	11.1

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Richrdsn, NY	75	755	10.1
Archbld, Bos	71	577	8.1
Nixon, LA	75	584	7.8
Walker, Cle	69	537	7.8
Lucas, GS	73	563	7.7

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	45	817		107	296	214
NY Rangers	35	26	9	79	275	242
NY Islanders	34	28	9	77	244	224
Atlanta	31	25	12	74	226	219
Washington	24	35	11	59	232	257
Smythe Division						
Chicago	30	23	17	77	204	214
St. Louis	29	30	11	69	224	239
Vancouver	23	34	14	60	224	251
Edmonton	22	38	12	56	263	299
Colorado	17	41	12	46	209	270
Winnipeg	16	44	11	43	198	284

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Montreal	43	20	8	94	284	215
Hartford	25	30	14	64	255	261
Los Angeles	26	34	12	64	264	291
Pittsburgh	26	32	12	64	223	260
Detroit	24	35	11	59	226	251
Adams Division						
Buffalo	41	17	12	94	246	182
Boston	40	19	12	92	271	208
Minnesota	30	25	14	74	272	226
Toronto	30	34	5	65	265	283
Quebec	23	35	9	55	282	243

x-clinched division title

Sunday's Results

Colorado 4, Philadelphia 4 (Berry (5), Johansen (3), McDonald 2 (37); Barber 3 (39), Leach (45)).

New York Rangers 5, St. Louis 2 (Dupuay 2 (34), Johnstone (13), Hedberg (32), Don Maloney (21); Sutter (22), Lapointe (61)).

Vancouver 3, Quebec 2 (Smyl (29), Butler (9), Rota (13); Leduc (21), Tardif (24)).

Minnesota 6, Hartford 1 (Eaves (15), Christoff (3), B. Smith (22), Giles (1), Payne (38), Young (25); Rogers (30)).

Winnipeg 4, Detroit 2 (Lukowich (31), Monery (8), Lindstrom (22), Wilson (19), Markell (8), Christian (3); Larson (19), Thompson (28)).

New York Islanders 6, Chicago 1 (D. Potvin (6), Sutter (12), Gerine (21), Bossy (50), Nystrom (19), Sutter (13); Lysiak (22)).

Washington 3, Boston 3 (Gartner (33), Lofthouse (14), Mulvey (12); Smmith (8), McNab (33), Bourque (14)).

Exhibition Baseball

Sunday's Games

Boston 7, Detroit 3
Chicago (A) 6, Atlanta 2
Minnesota 2, Montreal 1
Philadelphia 4, Toronto 0
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Los Angeles 10, Houston 9
St. Louis 5, New York (N) 4
Kansas City 4, Texas 3
Baltimore 7, New York (A) 1
Oakland 7, San Diego 3
Seattle 7, California 4
Chicago (N) 4, Milwaukee 3, 10 innings
Cleveland 7, San Francisco 3, 10 innings

d Edges Nicklaus in a Playoff to Win Doral Open

Thomas Boswell

March 17 (WP) — Ray ...the Doral Open golf ...yesterday, but Jack ...nounced his return to ...men loved it.

...bergasted. Luck or fate ...th you to play like I did ...med Floyd, who shot a ...66 to force a playoff, ...a spectacular chip shot ...nge on the second sud-den-death hole to beat Nicklaus."

"This is not nearly as large a check as I had in mind," joked Nicklaus, accepting the $27,000 for second place after his closing-day 69 for a 279 total. "But it is larger than anything I've collected in the United States in over a year.

Both players were adroit, daring and icy under pressure, especially over the final five holes of regulation, plus the playoff when they matched each other birdie for birdie and recovery for recovery.

"I know how badly Jack wanted this, but I've wanted it and needed it just as badly," said Floyd, three of whose eight birdies defied belief as he chipped in twice and sank a 50-foot downhill putt at the 71st hole to force the playoff.

"I dodged bullets all day and made some unconscious shots," said Floyd, $45,000 richer. "But, you know, that's always how it seems to be when you win."

Nicklaus opened with a first-hole birdie, built a three-stroke lead by the seventh tee, then reacted to dropping out of the lead by making stirring birdies at the 15th and 16th to move back in front by a shot.

"I was sure I just had to finish par-par to win," he said.

Floyd's birdie at the 17th tied the match, but Nicklaus hung tough, saving a par from greenside jail at the 72d with a wedge and a six-foot putt to force the playhoff. At the first extra hole, Nicklaus lipped out a 12-foot birdie putt that would have won.

"I'd like to have seen Jack win. I think everybody would," said the third-place finisher, Keith Fergus, who missed the playoff by one shot after a 70 today.

Everybody, that is, except Floyd, who quipped, "I feel absolutely no remorse. In 18 years at Doral, this is only my second time in the top 10. If there's such a thing as a law of averages in golf, I had to win."

A measure of Floyd and Nicklaus' crisp play was the fact that only Fergus and Wayne Levi (283) finished within five shots of their nine-under-par totals.

Starting at the 14th, Floyd and Nicklaus began a shot-for-shot drama more suited to the U.S. Open than the modest, though beautiful, Doral Open.

er Defeats Antuofermo for Middleweight Crown

Michael Katz

AS, March 17 (NYT) — ...er, 27, a "cobblestone ...m England," won the ...nited boxing champion-...world yesterday with a ...ted split decision over ...fermo in a rough but far ...e middleweight bout ...en expected.

...sharp punching and ...ding convinced two of ...dges at the Caesars Pal-...Pavilion that Britain ...e its third left-handed ...mpion (the others are ...t of Scotland, the World ...uncil lightweight title-...Maurice Hope of Eng-...WBC superwelterweight ...

Bob Arum, the promoter, characterized as a "rotten" scoring system, one judge, Roland Dakin of England, gave Minter 149 points to 137 for Antuofermo. He gave the Italian from Brooklyn only one round, the 14th, in which he knocked Minter down for the first time since the Englishman was an 18-year-old amateur.

What annoyed Antuofermo even more was that the American judge, Charles Minker of Las Vegas, also had Minter ahead, 144-141, on the 10-point system. Only the "neutral" judge, Ladaslad Sanchez of Venezuela, had Antuofermo in front, 145-143.

"They had to get a Las Vegas guy to rob him," said Freddie Brown, Antuofermo's trainer, who had only a few minor scratches to repair from the 15-round bout.

"That's our state?" screamed Gaetano Antuofermo, the fighter's father, in a thick Italian accent. "Who belongs Nevada?"

"I'm not an American, anyway," said the dethroned champion, who came to the United States 12 years ago. "I'm an Italian citizen."

Why didn't he complain about the officials before the fight?

"I thought everybody was honest," he said.

It is difficult to score Antuofermo's fights. He won the title recognized by both the WBC and the World Boxing Association last July from Hugo Corro of Argentina in Monte Carlo by a split decision. Dakin said yesterday: "If it weren't for me, he wouldn't have been world champion." Dakin was one of the Monte Carlo judges to vote for Antuofermo.

Beaumont to Head British Lions

EDINBURGH, March 17 (IHT) — England captain Bill Beaumont was named today to captain the British Lions rugby squad that leaves for a 10-week tour of South Africa on May 3.

Seven other members of the English team that won the Five Nations grand slam here on Saturday are in the 30-man squad, announced at the North British hotel today. But Wales, with 12, has the biggest contingent.

Scotland and Ireland have five each. The manager, Syd Millar, and the caoch, Noel Murphy, are Irish.

Millar said that at least six of the 18 teams the Lions are to play will include nonwhites. The first game is scheduled for May 10, and the last of the four test matches for July 12.

Art Buchwald

Dandelion Garden Is Bed of Thorns

WASHINGTON — The reason President Carter has been staying in the White House is to take care of the Rose Garden. The Rose Garden, as everyone knows, is in bad shape, and until he's able to rectify this, Mr. Carter has no plans of campaigning for the presidency.

The other day, the White House landscaper presented the president with a resolution for the Rose Garden. Mr. Carter looked it over and said, "It looks all right to me, except take out all references to dandelions."



Buchwald

The president thought he had the problem resolved and went off to Camp David for the weekend.

While he was away, the landscaper told the gardener to replace all the roses with dandelions. The gardener argued this might be a mistake, but the landscaper said that was what the president wanted. The gardener was also instructed to say, if anyone asked him, that although they were replacing the roses, this did not mean the White House was changing its rose policy.

Well, when Mr. Carter returned from Camp David and saw all the rosebushes gone and dandelions in their place, he was absolutely furious and demanded to see the landscaper immediately.

"What did you do the Rose Garden?" he demanded.

"You told me you wanted dandelions instead," the landscaper said.

"I did not. I told you to take out all the dandelions and, if the gardener would not do it, to leave the Rose Garden as it was."

"I'm sorry, sir. It must have been a foul up. I thought you said you wanted dandelions."

"Do you realize what this will do to me politically?" the president said. "The rose growers all over America will be furious. Is it too late to tear the dandelions out?"

"We can't do that, sir. The dandelion lovers will say you bowed to the pressure of the rose lobby."

In the meantime, Teddy Kennedy got word of the Rose Garden fiasco and, in a major address to the Men's Auxiliary of the Garden Clubs of America, denounced the Carter backyard blooper.

All the Republican candidates said they were appalled.

* * *

Carter met with Vice President Mondale and Robert Strauss to discuss the political implications of the disaster.

Both men reported the heat was on, and rose supporters all over the country were angrily calling the White House. Strauss thought the blunder could cost Carter New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Mondale said even Minnesota rose growers were up in arms.

The president decided there was only one thing to do. And that was to issue a statement saying that he had made a mistake, and due to a communications problem between himself and the landscape department, all the rosebushes had been torn up.

The explanation was issued but did not placate anyone. The rose growers couldn't believe that Carter hadn't deliberately changed his policy on the roses, and the dandelion lovers said he had changed his mind for political expediency.

What depressed the president the most was that no one gave him any credit for his candor.

Henry VIII's Ship May Come Home

LONDON (AP) — Archaeologists hope to hoist Henry VIII's long-buried flagship, the Mary Rose, from the silt of Portsmouth harbor by June 1982, according to an excavation team.

The wreck of the Mary Rose was discovered by amateur divers in 1967. The ship sank while engaging the French in 1545 and Henry VIII is said to have heard cries from the drowning mariners as he watched from shore.

Marine archaeologists consider the vessel a time capsule of Tudor life. It may also reveal missing links in the development of naval warfare from the Vikings to Nelson's "Victory." The Mary Rose may have been the first ship fitted with heavy cannon which characterized later naval warfare.

Glenda Jackson

'There Is a Great Gap in Parts Worth Playing For Women Between Mid-40s and Early 60s'

By Sandra Salmans

LONDON (IHT) — Queen Elizabeth I. Cleopatra. Mary, Queen of Scots. Rose Fidgett.

Rose who?

Having played some of the most extraordinary heroines of stage and screen — a succession of queens and murderers, adulteresses and villains — Glenda Jackson, 43, has undertaken the title role in "Rose," a play about an outwardly ordinary Midlands housewife, mum and primary schoolteacher. The play, which opened Feb. 29 at the newly refurbished Duke of York theater here, is a box-office success. Though the play got mixed notices, "Glenda Jackson's marvelous performance," as the Guardian hailed it, has drawn loud applause.

If not all of her recent acting vehicles have been as strongly acclaimed as "Rose," there have been few quibbles about Jackson's performances. She has retained a reputation as a serious stage actress — winning raves at Stratford in "Antony and Cleopatra" and in the West End in "Stevie," about the eccentric English poet Stevie Smith — while crossing the Atlantic to take on lighthearted movie roles. This spring will see the release of two new Jackson films: "Hopscotch," with Walter Matthau, and "Health," a Robert Altman film about a convention of health-food merchandisers. (Among all the jogging, dieting and faddist actors on the set, Jackson confessed, "I was the only one who didn't do anything. I'm terribly lazy.")

When her six-month contract as Rose expires, says Jackson, "I wouldn't mind taking a year off." At the same time, however, she has several projects in mind — including a female Hamlet. "In a way, I'm too old for it," she said in an interview in her dressing room, shortly before her transformation into Rose, "but it would be very intriguing. Hamlet does have an adolescent, androgynous quality." She would also like to do "any Chekhov, Ibsen, some Brecht."

Yet Jackson, for all her hits and plans, is offhandedly pessimistic about her future as a middle-aged actress. "There is a great gap in parts worth playing for women between mid-40s and early 60s," she notes. "An actor can progress from Hamlet to Lear but, except for Tennesssee Williams, neither the classical nor contemporary playwrights offer any equivalent for actresses." Sexagenarians can play nurses in Chekhov or "Romeo and Juliet," but "I can't see myself waiting around for that."

Jackson admits she has recently had some plum parts, but sees her future as an "imponderable." She dismisses the notion of founding her own company or going into directing. "I don't think I have the patience or ability to carry all that responsibility," she says, nor would she want to "let a play go at the most crucial time" — when it is actually performed in public. "I think I really like only acting."

Nonetheless Jackson is cheerful about acting because "at least I've had a crack at it. The worst thing would have been not getting the chance." In fact she almost missed the chance. Born in the Liverpool area, she took up acting 20 years ago because "I was determined to do *something* and acting required no qualifications, no degrees." Her determination was the critical factor. "If she'd gone into politics," her ex-husband has remarked, "she'd now be prime minster. If she'd taken to crime, she'd be Jack the Ripper."

Instead she became Charlotte Corday, the assassin who whipped her victim with her long hair in "Marat/Sade" in 1965. After her triumph in Peter Brook's Theater of Cruelty, she was chosen for a series of other bizarre or merely strong-willed characters: Hedda Gabler, Gudrun in "Women in Love," one of Jean Genet's "Maids." She attracted an international following in the title role of "Elizabeth R," the 1971 British TV production, in which she progressed from a pretty young princess to an aging, pockmarked queen.

'Trying Desperately'

In "Rose," Jackson departs from type to portray a woman who, she says, "is trying desperately not to be extreme." Bright, witty, ambitious, Rose dutifully tries to succeed as a wife, daughter and teacher — although her marriage has failed, her mother wants to be left alone and her headmistress stifles any attempts at innovation. Rose "blends with her particular landscape but has something else going on inside," says Jackson— who, declared the Times critic, makes Rose "come over as an exceptional person."

Jackson herself comes over as a remarkably unexceptional person. Surprisingly small, in blue jeans and without any makeup, she presents a strong contrast with the glamorous, often erotic image she has conveyed on stage and film. Divorced in 1976, she lives in Blackheath — an area of southeast London, near Greenwich — with her 11-year-old son, and lists her pastimes as cooking, gardening and reading Jane Austen. "I don't know what it means to be a star," she insists. Stardom only raises audiences' expectations and makes acting harder, she says, adding flatly, "Nothing makes it easier."

For Jackson, in fact, acting becomes harder every year. "I'm convinced that everyone's best performance is the first, when one has the sublime confidence of ignorance," she says. "The more you act, the more you realize how bad you can be." She still gets jitters at curtain time. During the run of "Stevie," basically a two-woman play, Jackson recalls, she and her co-star "would both sit there and shake and ask each other, 'Why do we do it?' "

"I'm never 100 percent satisfied with what I've done," says Jackson. She sees each of her films only once, "toes curling with embarrassment. I overwork my face sometimes," she notes, her mouth twisting involuntarily with disgust. "I think I act acting, which makes me quite sick."

Her actual performances, she complains, have never lived up to the performances she envisions when she first reads a script. "There's always a gap somewhere," she says. "But sometimes there are brief glimpses that you've come close, and that makes you want to try again."



Donald Cooper

Glenda Jackson and Tom Georgeson in "Rose."

PEOPLE: *Retired Seaman Mush / To Dog Sledding Rec*

After two weeks on the old gold rush trail, Joe May and his 10 dogs mushed over the finish line at Nome, Alaska to claim a $14,500 prize and set a record for the 1,150-mile Iditarod Sled Dog Race. May, a 44-year-old retired former merchant marine officer from Trapper Creek, lopped seven hours off the old record, finishing 14 days, 7 hours, 11 minutes and 51 seconds after leaving Anchorage March 1. Emmitt Peters had set the record of 14 days, 14 hours, 43 minutes and 45 seconds in 1975, but that race did not include a 24-hour rest stop now required of mushers . . . Meanwhile in Maine, participants weighed in on cow scales and then barreled down Sugarloaf Mountain in the World Heavyweight Ski Championships. John Truden of West Springfield, Mass. weighed in at 482 pounds and won this year's race with a "corrected" time of 30 seconds for two slalom runs over a 16-gate course, besting about 29 challengers. Racers are handicapped and receive a half-second deduction from their total time for every 10 pounds they weigh over 225 pounds . . . Marathon beer drinker Martin Laesig had no thoughts of defending his title as the fastest quaffer in the South. But friend Possum Fleming called him chicken, and seconds before the entry deadline for the 1980 "Suds Run" in Key West, Fla., Leasig took the challenge. The result: 10 beers in 10 bars over 1.8 miles in 22 minutes, a new record, and a repeat victory for the 32-year-old artist-bartender in the city's annual observance of St. Patrick's Day.

* * *

Keith Castle, the cheerful cockney who became a heart transplant recipient seven months ago, was presented with a British Cycling Bureau gold award. The award honors people who contribute to the popularity of cycling, and runners-up this year included President Jimmy Carter "who showed how to relax on a bike during the Camp David Middle East peace talks," the bureau said. Castle, 53, told reporters: "The doctors advised me to take up regular cycling to regain fitness after the operation and then to help maintain it. I have one long cycle ride every day, as well as tootling around on my bike, even if it's just a few miles to the pub."

* * *

Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, is going to work for International Petroleum Services, a manufacturer of drilling rigs. The company, based [illegible] Dorado, Kan., is headed by [illegible] Teichgraeber, a second co[illegible] the 49-year-old former ast[illegible] Armstrong resigned last Jan[illegible] a professor of aerospace en[illegible]ing at the University of Cinc[illegible] for what he said were "person[illegible]sons." He had held the post [illegible] 1971, two years after he walked [illegible] the lunar suface as the comm[illegible] of an Apollo mission . . . **Commoner**, the environme[illegible]pert, announced he is returning [illegible] the faculty of Queens C[illegible] where he had his first teachi[illegible] 40 years ago. He is leaving [illegible] ington University in St. [illegible] where he has spent the last 33 [illegible] He plans to join the Queens fa[illegible] on Sept. 1, but will take a leav[illegible] absence in the fall for some [illegible] paigning. An outspoken critic [illegible] current national energy and [illegible] nomic policies, he expects to [illegible] nominated as the presidential [illegible] didate of the year-old Citizen's [illegible]ty next month in Cleveland. Wh[illegible] he wins? "I'll worry about [illegible] when it happens," the 62-year[illegible] environmentalist said.

* * *

After she was beaten up [illegible] mugging about two years ago in [illegible] native Chicago, **Ruth Page**, the [illegible] neer of American ballet, was [illegible] by doctors that she would prob[illegible] never walk or use her limbs ag[illegible] She plunged into a program [illegible] physical therapy, mixing it wi[illegible] dancer's regimen, and today [illegible] about as active as ever. "I fo[illegible] them," she said. "I can do [illegible] about everything." She explai[illegible] "I do my barre every day, and [illegible] only thing I can't do is fifth p[illegible] tion — I can't get my right arm [illegible] high over my head." Miss P[illegible] who will receive one of Dance M[illegible] azine's 25th annual awards in [illegible] York later this month, keeps he[illegible] busy running a dance school [illegible] 700 students in Chicago. She is [illegible] working on a new book, a d[illegible] textbook for schools. She will b[illegible] Saturday.

* * *

Robert Benton's work on the [illegible] "Kramer vs. Kramer," the story [illegible] man's custody battle for his [illegible] won the 1979 Directors Gui[illegible] America Award for best mo[illegible] rection. The guild voted [illegible] Young best director of dram[illegible] ries for the "Cop" episode [illegible] "Lou Grant" TV series and C[illegible] S. Dubin for best comedy di[illegible] for "Period of Adjustment," [illegible] ment of "M-A-S-H."

—SAMUEL JUS[illegible]

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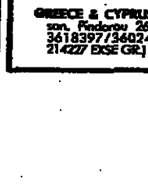
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